

20020820.qrp v02\_n653.qrl.20020820

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 19:03:09 EDT  
From: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: QRP-L digest 2653

QRP-L Digest 2653

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) [132773] Fwd: RE: Walmart LED lites....more info  
by adamvaz@palm.net (Adam Vazquez)
- 2) [132774] Argonaut V delivery delay  
by Bill ROWLETT <kc4atu@yahoo.com>
- 3) [132775] Rock mite roolz  
by Nils R Young <nilsbull@juno.com>
- 4) [132776] NorCal Pacificon Pics  
by "Doug Hendricks" <ki6ds@dospalos.org>
- 5) [132777] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver  
by "" <markb@abq.com>
- 6) [132778] ZM 2 Question  
by "wd7y@pyramid.net" <wd7y@pyramid.net>
- 7) [132779] Earthlink slow or me?  
by "Floyd Smithberg" <nq7x@earthlink.net>
- 8) [132780] Re: Argonaut V delivery delay  
by W2AGN <w2agn@w2agn.net>
- 9) [132781] A learning experience: interesting results from experiments with a portable vertical  
by lenny wintfeld <w2bvh@comcast.net>
- 10) [132782] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver  
by "Walter AG5P" <walter@accessus.net>
- 11) [132783] New NorCal Kit: The Nor'Easter Short Wave Receiver  
by "Doug Hendricks" <ki6ds@dph.dpol.net>
- 12) [132784] South Dakota tonite  
by "nr5a" <nr5a@hills.net>
- 13) [132785] UPDATED: the "Rock-Mite" files  
by "Rod N0RC" <rod@n0rc.us>
- 14) [132786] Test message  
by "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>
- 15) [132787] 1N34A and subs  
by "David Severson" <dave\_severson@hotmail.com>
- 16) [132788] Case for the Rock Mite  
by <stanw@toxso.com>
- 17) [132789] Re: Test message  
by W2AGN <w2agn@w2agn.net>
- 18) [132790] Re: ZM 2 Question  
by Lew Paceley <lew@paceley.com>

- 19) [132791] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver  
by Tim O'Rourke <TO'Rourke@kaiserft.com>
- 20) [132792] Rocking Rock Mite Fun  
by "TC Dufresne" <tdufresne@neb.rr.com>
- 21) [132793] qrp ssb what a surprise  
by Gary Lee <kb9zuv@arrl.net>
- 22) [132794] Michigan QRP Net  
by kwike@gdls.com
- 23) [132795] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by "Mike Yetsko" <myetsko@insydesw.com>
- 24) [132796] Fox: KV2X Final Log  
by Thomas Jennings <jennings@eznet.net>
- 25) [132797] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by Patrick Gardella <pgardella@yahoo.com>
- 26) [132798] Lightning and K2's  
by "Mike Yetsko" <myetsko@insydesw.com>
- 27) [132799] FS: Yaesu FT-817 etc...  
by "Michael Melland" <w9wis@charter.net>
- 28) [132800] Crystal manufacturer recommendation?  
by Luke Stras <stras@ecf.toronto.edu>
- 29) [132801] Need Hawaii?? - W6RCL/KH6 Aug 19-thru-25!  
by "Alan Kaul, W6RCL" <alan.kaul@worldnet.att.net>
- 30) [132802] Re: MFJ-9420 info needed  
by "Cal Kutemeier" <ckuter@ix.netcom.com>
- 31) [132803] Mercury  
by Joseph Mikuckis <k3chp@erols.com>
- 32) [132804] Re: Rock Mite Voltage Measurements  
by "Upton, Shawn" <SUpton@ALLEGROMICRO.com>
- 33) [132805] Re: New Rig Project! Woo Hoo!  
by W2AGN <w2agn@w2agn.net>
- 34) [132806] Re: qrp ssb what a surprise  
by "Mike Yetsko" <myetsko@insydesw.com>
- 35) [132807] Introduction to VXO crystal pulling [long]  
by "Glen Leinweber" <leinwebe@mcmail.cis.mcmaster.ca>
- 36) [132808] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver  
by "Walter AG5P" <walter@accessus.net>
- 37) [132809] Re: What fun QRP is.  
by Rick McKee <kc8aon@juno.com>
- 38) [132810] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by K5BDZ@aol.com
- 39) [132811] Re: Michigan QRP Net  
by "ss lyon" <sslyon@megalink.net>
- 40) [132812] Ranger Pics...  
by "Trevor Jacobs" <kg6cyn@earthlink.net>
- 41) [132813] Audio Limiter  
by Barry N1EU <n1eu@yahoo.com>
- 42) [132814] list email may be delayed  
by Jim Eshleman <jce0@Lehigh.EDU>

- 43) [132815] QRP DXCC Advice?  
by ww3o@cs.com
- 44) [132816] Re: MFJ-9420 info needed  
by "Randy Randall" <RANDALLR@healthall.com>
- 45) [132817] FT-817 Question  
by "Jeff Davis" <ke9v@att.net>
- 46) [132818] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver  
by "Lee Mairs" <lmairs@cox.net>
- 47) [132819] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by tomb@kiva.net (Thomas H. Busch)
- 48) [132820] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by tomb@kiva.net (Thomas H. Busch)
- 49) [132821] Re: QRP DXCC Advice?  
by "Dennis Ponsness" <wb0wao@hotmail.com>
- 50) [132822] Re: Ranger Pics...  
by Dave Sjolin <sjolin@swbell.net>
- 51) [132823] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by "Leon Heller" <leon\_heller@hotmail.com>
- 52) [132824] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by "Leon Heller" <leon\_heller@hotmail.com>
- 53) [132825] RE: 1N34A and subs  
by Karl Kanalz <kkanalz@gcecispc.com>
- 54) [132826] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by William R Colbert <w5xe@juno.com>
- 55) [132827] Re: 1N34A and subs [other germaniums]  
by Chuck Carpenter <w5usj@9plus.net>
- 56) [132828] Re: Crystal manufacturer recommendation?  
by "" <markb@abq.com>
- 57) [132829] RE: qrp ssb what a surprise  
by "Tracy Markham" <tracy@bytemark.com>
- 58) [132830] Re: FT-817 Question [No Full QSK]  
by Chuck Carpenter <w5usj@9plus.net>
- 59) [132831] Re: Case for the Rock Mite  
by "W2BJ" <w2bj@minsky.info>
- 60) [132832] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by Garey Barrell <k4oah@mindspring.com>
- 61) [132833] RF Gain Control  
by "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>
- 62) [132834] FT-817 Question Answered. Thanks!  
by "Jeff Davis" <ke9v@att.net>
- 63) [132835] Re: 1N34A and subs  
by Ed Tanton <n4xy@earthlink.net>
- 64) [132836] Re: QRP DXCC Advice?  
by "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>
- 65) [132837] Re: Case for the Rock Mite  
by Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>
- 66) [132838] Re: FT-817 Question  
by "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>

67) [132839] Re: Audio Limiter  
by "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>  
68) [132840] Re: Crystal manufacturer recommendation?  
by Luke Stras <stras@ecf.toronto.edu>  
69) [132841] Re: Case for the Rock Mite  
by "Tim, N9PUZ" <n9puz@arrl.net>  
70) [132842] Re: RF Gain Control  
by W2AGN <w2agn@w2agn.net>  
71) [132843] Re: QRP DXCC Advice?  
by Bill ROWLETT <kc4atu@yahoo.com>  
72) [132844] Tonight, Tuesday the NEQRP SSB NET returns on 7.286Mhz +- 5Khz at  
7:30PM  
EDST  
by "Ronald A Pfeiffer" <Ronald\_A\_Pfeiffer@raytheon.com>  
73) [132845] QRP Forum- this weekend  
by "Dave Benson" <nn1g@earthlink.net>  
74) [132846] RE: A Genuine Rock Case for the Rock Mite  
by Karl Kanalz <kkanalz@gcecispc.com>  
75) [132847] Boxboro: FS: Index Labs QRP Plus  
by David Clemons <dave@egh.com>  
76) [132848] Beacon signals  
by "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>  
77) [132849] Beacon correction  
by "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>  
78) [132850] DXCC Advise  
by Elliott Lawrence <edl@pacbell.net>  
79) [132851] RE: DXCC Advise  
by "Hare,Ed, W1RFI" <w1rfi@arrl.org>  
80) [132852] Re: RF Gain Control  
by Chris Trask <ctrask@primenet.com>  
81) [132853] South Dakota Rock-Mite on the air  
by "nr5a" <nr5a@hills.net>  
82) [132854] Re: Components at Radio Shack??  
by "Thomas Tate" <t.r.tate@worldnet.att.net>  
83) [132855] Pacificon Pictures - a small update + a call for other updates  
by Jim Larsen - AL7FS <AL7FS@arrl.net>  
84) [132856] RE: DXCC Advise (correctly spelled)  
by Karl Kanalz <kkanalz@gcecispc.com>  
85) [132857] Nor'Easter pictures?  
by "John McClain" <digi2@earthlink.net>  
86) [132858] Re: qrp ssb what a surprise  
by "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>  
87) [132859] Fw: Case for the Rock Mite  
by "Thomas Tate" <t.r.tate@worldnet.att.net>  
88) [132860] Re: ZM-2 Question on W5USJ alternate packaging  
by Jim Larsen - AL7FS <AL7FS@arrl.net>  
89) [132861] Re: QRP DXCC Advice?  
by Lew Paceley <lew@paceley.com>

- 90) [132862] Code Kits  
by Wayne AA5JJ <aa5jj@yahoo.com>
- 91) [132863] MityBox update  
by "Doug Hauff" <dhauff@digitalputty.com>
- 92) [132864] Re: RF Gain Conrol  
by "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
- 93) [132865] Wanted- Whiterock MK33 or equivelant  
by Rob Ellis <ac6wq@yahoo.com>
- 94) [132866] Re: A learing experience: interesting results from experiments  
with a portable vertical  
by David Gauding <david.gauding@bbs.galilei.com>
- 95) [132867] Re: Case for the Rock Mite  
by "Dave Benson" <nn1g@earthlink.net>
- 96) [132868] NorCal Nor'Easter Pictures  
by Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>
- 97) [132869] RE: qrp ssb what a surprise  
by "Tracy Markham" <tracy@bytemark.com>
- 98) [132870] DXCC ADVISE  
by hamjoel@juno.com
- 99) [132871] MityBix info reiterated  
by "Doug Hauff" <dhauff@digitalputty.com>
- 100) [132872] n QRP: Question Icom 706  
by "Charles Mabbott" <aa8vs@msn.com>

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 22:04:55 -0400  
From: adamvaz@palm.net (Adam Vazquez)  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132773] Fwd: RE: Walmart LED lites....more info  
Message-ID: <20020820020455.0E6F34509@mo130uhou.palm.net>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Some of those lights are using a charge pump circuit to deliver the proper voltage to the light.

-- Forwarded Message --

>On Wed, 14 Aug 2002  
>10:58:46 -0400, Hare,Ed,  
>W1RFI wrote:  
>>Anybody know if these  
>things generate any RF  
>noise, or do I have to  
>>buy one and test it in the  
>Lab? :-)  
>

>You should probably buy one  
>just 'cause they're neat and  
>inexpensive.  
>  
>Have you seen a lot of RFI  
>problems from AA batteries  
>a switch and LEDs in the  
>past? :-)  
>  
>Tim N9PUZ  
>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 04:34:06 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Bill ROWLETT <kc4atu@yahoo.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132774] Argonaut V delivery delay  
Message-ID: <20020820113406.5395.qmail@web14202.mail.yahoo.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Well, those of us waiting for our new Argonaut V will be waiting a little longer. The word from Scott at Ten Tec is due to the software taking longer than first thought, the date for shipping has moved to Sept. 13. As hard as it will be to wait a little longer, I would prefer the wait to getting a rig which may have bugs in the software.

Also, due to a delay in some of the parts for the new Orion. The shipping date for those has moved to Oct. 18.

The long hot summer of waiting just got longer.

73, Bill kc4atu

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Do You Yahoo!?  
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<http://www.hotjobs.com>  
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Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 18:26:30 -0400  
From: Nils R Young <nilsbull@juno.com>  
To: QRP-L@lehigh.edu

Subject: [132775] Rock mite roolz  
Message-ID: <20020819.182657.-292033.0.nilsbull@juno.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Gang,

I ain't had QSO number one on it yet. Still lookin' for the chunk of extruded aluminum that it'd fit in, if I could find it in the second place. But holy-mol habaneros, my Rock Mite reminded me of all them rules of electrons that we tend to forget until the Thelonious Monk CD comes on. Like how xtal filters work.

Pretty neat trick putting the input circuit a xtal filter. Neat 'cause I get upper & lower sideband receive. And it does a nice respectable .5 W w/12VDC. Who needs a volume control? Serious, the ol' deaf-o thinks there's enough AF on the little rock-o as it be.

Now, about this box: When I first say the board on the screen, I thought "Heck, that's almost as small as that little box I seed in Ham Radio mag all them years back." But after I got the kit & put it together (which was fun, 'cause I had lots of intervention around, just in case. [That SMD chip was a pain, but a lot less than I thunk it was gonna be.]), I realized that I otter put the batteries in the same box. All in one shirt pocket, one might say.

So I found two pieces of extruded aluminum what I could use, if I wanna pin 'em together with clips like the SGC2020 battery accessory (way too much battery & way, way too much money for my needs, that). And then I'd have a box that wouldn't fit in a shirt pocket, which was the whole point all along.

Some of them Rock Mite boxes on the web sites looked interesting. That one made of the little SESCO box parts was a cool concept, 'cept I wanna box what's a little more rugged. Folded sheet metal'd be nice, but I ain't about to go that far just yet. And, of course, all the pieces of extruded aluminum that I have are all way to big in one dimension or the other (meaning they'd be better for more big-time circuitry . . . which is another story). So right now, until Doug Hauff comes up with his machined box (drool, slobber, "are we there yet?" whine . . . ), I'm thinkin' of using the double-thick double-sided circuitboard material that Roger has. Thick walls (like my head), structurally weird (I bought a butane torch to replace the 100 W slobberin' iron), and easy to dream up mods into. That looks like the deal for the moment. And it'll be only big enough to stick out of a shirt pocket maybe two inches. Which means it'd go in the car glove box real easy. Right on top of the lotto cards.

Or maybe a die-cast aluminum box with a water-tight seal. Like they have in the circus. Balance beach balls on their noses and flap their flippers. That kind of seal. "Are you threatening me?"

Well, I gotta go. Just found out that my IC718 goes down to .5 W. Best I can do until I get the box built, ne?

73

Nils

. . . Are you breakin' my beach balls? My people are a poor people. We have no beach balls.

-----  
Nils R. Bull Young -- W8IJN -- La Estancia de los Guajolotes Sonrientes  
http://w8ijn.tripod.com -- http://members.fortunecity.com/nilsbull  
"The island is closer than your memories are." -- Ian G. Bull Young, 15  
Feb 2002

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<http://dl.www.juno.com/get/web/>.

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Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 21:39:50 -0700  
From: "Doug Hendricks" <ki6ds@dospalos.org>  
To: "Jim Larsen" <zamo@pcez.com>, "qrp-l" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132776] NorCal Pacificon Pics  
Message-ID: <048b01c24803\$a0c14e40\$1fa3ad40@DOUG>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="Windows-1252"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Jim, thank you so much for the work that you did to put the pictures that you took of Pacificon 2001 on your web page. What a marvelous photo essay you did. It really captures the spirit of QRPacificon, and it brought back many fond memories of the fun that I had last year. I especially treasure the wonderful pictures of Jim Cates that you took. His rigs and accessories represent only a very small part of his extensive collection. I don't know if people realize how rare some of the things on his table are. Just his pictures are worth the time that it takes to look at your "extensive collection".

Guys, if you want to get an idea of how much fun it is to go to Pacificon, take a look at the pics that Jim has on his web page. Note especially the



pics of the Saturday night dinner. W5JAY is on the phone saying yes dear, no dear to his new bride, Kathy. It was the first time that the newly weds had been apart, and we all gave them a hard time. Great stuff Jim. Thanks for sharing it with us. 72, Doug

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 12:40:12 -0600  
From: "" <markb@abq.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132777] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver  
Message-ID: <58130f89240746968271deb7f8199e5b.markb@abq.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

----- Original Message -----  
From: Steven Weber

<snip VCO details>

> The other down side of this approach is the TRF4400 chip is in one of those  
> hard to solder 28 pin TSSOP packages,=20

Don't let that stop you=2E

Anyone technically savvy enough to jump into this kind of kit knows what they're in for, and a TSSOP is not any more difficult than any other SMT package=2E I've soldered my share of 200+ pin QFP's with =2E5mm pitch with a basic weller iron (and the right tip), there's really no magic to=20 it=2E Never underestimate the resourcefulness of a QRP'er with a fresh kit on his bench, you kit it, we will build!

Mark Brueggemann K5LXP  
Albuquerque, NM  
k5lxp@arrl=2Enet

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 16:50:07 -0700  
From: "wd7y@pyramid.net" <wd7y@pyramid.net>  
To: QRP-L Members Talk <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132778] ZM 2 Question

Message-ID: <B986D23E.928D%wd7y@pyramid.net>  
Mime-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

W5USJ had drawings to put the guts of the ZM2  
into different box. Is there anybody out there who can  
direct me to this info????

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 19:07:57 -0700  
From: "Floyd Smithberg" <nq7x@earthlink.net>  
To: "QRP-L Message" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132779] Earthlink slow or me?  
Message-ID: <001c01c247ee\$686e41c0\$5b0f9a40@FloydNQ7X>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

All day, connection 'speeds' have been zero, 1200 or 9600bps....none at the  
usual 42600.

Anybody else experiencing same?

73 Floyd NQ7X Phoenix,AZ DM33VK

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 08:14:14 -0400  
From: W2AGN <w2agn@w2agn.net>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132780] Re: Argonaut V delivery delay  
Message-ID: <3D61FA56.29606.392D7C0@localhost>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT  
Content-description: Mail message body

On 20 Aug 2002 at 4:34, Bill ROWLETT wrote:

> Well, those of us waiting for our new Argonaut V will  
> be waiting a little longer. The word from Scott at Ten  
> Tec is due to the software taking longer then first  
> thought, the date for shipping has moved to Sept. 13.

Well, my bet was around Thanksgiving, so we'll see.

--

/ \ / \ / \ / \ / \ John L. Sielke  
( W )( 2 )( A )( G )( N ) <http://www.w2agn.net>  
\\_/\_ \\_/\_ \\_/\_ \\_/\_ \\_/\_ QRPARCI, NJQRP, ARQrp,GQRP,RSGB  
Ex- K3HLU, W7JEF, W4MPC, N4JS

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 21:10:33 -0400  
From: lenny wintfeld <[w2bvh@comcast.net](mailto:w2bvh@comcast.net)>  
To: "[NJQRP]" <[njqrp@njqrp.org](mailto:njqrp@njqrp.org)>,  
"[Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion]" <[qrp-1@lehigh.edu](mailto:qrp-1@lehigh.edu)>  
Subject: [132781] A learning experience: interesting results from experiments with  
a  
portable vertical  
Message-ID: <3D619709.AC587EE3@comcast.net>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Hi

I spent part of today testing out a portable vertical antenna I'll be taking on vacation with me next week and ended up with an interesting learning experience.

I previously had used a 20' Black Widow fishing pole as a support for a wire vertical on these trips. But I'm concerned that the pole (which only collapses to about 4') would provoke problems at the airport, post 9/11. I got a substitute 14' "Crappie Pole" from Cabellas ([www.cabellas.com](http://www.cabellas.com)), which collapses to about 12"-14" and packs easily in luggage. I tested out the new setup today with some interesting results.

I expected the test to take no more than an hour (after all, its pretty much the same antenna, with a new support) but it ended up taking a good part of the afternoon.

I made 3 18" sticks which screw together with stubs of 3/8" threaded rod as a "base support" for the Cabellas fishing rod. These sticks make up for much of the difference in length between the 14' Cabellas rod and the 20' Black Widow rod.

I mounted the Cabellas rod on the sticks (which mount on a 3/8" ground spike). It was immediately apparent that the 14 ga. wire I used

for the radiator on the Black Widow was too heavy for the much lighter 14 rod. I substituted 22ga. solid bell wire, which was light enough. Even the bell wire was too thick to fit through the ferrule at the rod tip, so I stripped the insulation and tied the wire itself onto the tip. I then proceeded to my electrical measurements (I expected to just confirm the measurements I got when I made the original Black Widow antenna..... no such luck).

My measurement setup was an HP 8640B sig gen (lots of fun dragging this 50 lb monster into the back yard!), a dissipative bridge (as shown in the schematics for the original "Rainbow Antenna Analyzer" at the NJQRP web site), an op amp gain block on the output of the bridge, and a Simpson 260 VOM to measure the reflected power.

I expected to read a reflected power null at about 14.050 MHz, tear down the setup, and be done. I got a reflected power null at 10.8 MHz!! And this was with a radiator the same length as the original radiator on the Black Widow antenna. The radials (8 of them) were the same ones used with the Black Widow.

I trimmed the radiator from 16' to 15' and got a reflected power null at 12.8 MHz. A 14 1/2 foot radiator gave me a null at 13.6 MHz. At this point I conceded to myself that something really strange was happening. I also noted that the reflected power null for each radiator length was much broader than I remembered when I made similar measurements on the Black Widow antenna.

It was then that it dawned on me that the BARE 22 ga. bell wire was tied to the tip of the Cabellas rod. I put a hairpin loop in the end of the bell wire and tied it to the tip of the rod using a few inches of monofilament fishing line. The 14 1/2 foot radiator (which gave me a null at 13.6 MHz) now nulled at 15.9 MHz. Conclusion: one or more segments of the Cabellas rod conducts electricity. I inadvertently was creating a (partly) folded vertical! I suppose the rod is made with carbon fiber or lampblack filled epoxy. I bet the broad null was caused by the much higher resistance of the fishing rod.

Anyway, I made a new 16' main radiator, tied it to the rod tip with monofilament and got a reflected power null at 14.1 MHz and it was a much narrower null.

You live and learn. A fun afternoon in fresh air and sunshine, playing detective!

Now I'm all set for Aruba next week.

Lenny W2BVH

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Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 07:31:04 -0500  
From: "Walter AG5P" <walter@accessus.net>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132782] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver  
Message-ID: <001301c24845\$747baa00\$8a466ad8@default>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Steve, even with the DDS unit and extra expense, that is giving us 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 meters. At \$60.00 a kit that's \$12.00 a band. That gives you three of the upper bands and two other bands that could use some QRP interest. I am sure that I am not the only one out in radio land that would buy your 5 bander!

You already have the analog audio processing board (AAPB) so we are set for the transceiver.

For the WARC and 15 meters, maybe when your fingers cool off a bit from all the soldering of the DDS units <grin>, would you please consider doing up a monobander for these other bands? Seriously, I bet we kit builders can figure out a way to solder the TRF4400, it will just take patience and for me a magnifier!

72/73...Walter, AG5P.....Wright City, Missouri

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Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 07:29:53 -0700  
From: "Doug Hendricks" <ki6ds@dph.dpol.net>  
To: <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Cc: <WA6GER@aol.com>, "Steven Weber" <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>  
Subject: [132783] New NorCal Kit: The Nor'Easter Short Wave Receiver  
Message-ID: <025001c2478c\$e4d8c440\$4a0b0d0a@dph.dpol.net>

MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

NorCal is very excited to announce their latest kit, the NorCal Nor'Easter SW Receiver. Bet you thought that I was just messing around in Maine this summer huh? Well, we are very pleased to announce this kit designed by one of the Design Masters of QRP, Steve "Melt Solder" Weber, KD1JV. If you have spent any time at all on this list you are familiar with his work, and he has done it again. Here is what I am talking about.

A 5.2 to 17 MHz Short Wave AM Receiver  
Featuring digital PLL tuning  
Custom designed for NorCal by Steven Weber KD1JV

The Nor'Easter is a double conversion super heterodyne, using a 10.705 MHz first IF and a 455 KHz second IF. The receiver is digitally tuned, using a VCO and Phase Lock Loop circuit. The kit will have a doublesided, plated through, silkscreened board done by our normal board house, so you know that the board will be first class. This kit is a hybrid, being mostly surface mount (1206 parts) and a few through hole parts where practical and necessary. Steve has layed out the board so that it will fit into an Altoids tin, in fact, mine is in just such a case. Steve, Seab Lyon, Tony Fishpool, Graham Firth and I have all built one of these niftly little kits, and they are fun and easy to build. The receiver does not come with a BFO and is not designed to be a ham band receiver, but rather a Short Wave receiver. It comes with digital readout, 10 programmable memories, and just needs a 3 foot piece of wire for an Antenna. I have copied several European Short Wave stations from California with mine. This one will make an ideal traveling companion for those nights when you are away from home and want to listen to some short wave.

What is the cost of this kit? \$50, including shipping and handling in the US & Canada, \$55 DX. What do you get? The kit contains the circuit board, all board mounted components. All controls and connectors are board mounted. All you need is a case and you can build your own digital readout, memory Short Wave Receiver. We are only going to kit 200 of these, and there will not be a second run. If you want one of these, you better hurry. We are taking orders now. To order send me an email to guarantee yourself a kit. Address it to:

ki6ds@dph.dpol.net

Put Nor'Easter Kit Reservation in the subject line.

I will send a reply giving you your kit order number and instructions on where to send your money. The kits should ship by Pacificon, if not

sooner.

Here are some details about the kit from the manual. If you have further questions, please ask Steve Weber, KD1JV, who is the designer.

The audio jack is set up for stereo headphones. There is enough drive for a small speaker if you wish. You will need to wire it to a stereo plug, using the tip and ground ring. The receiver is very quiet until you are tuned to or near a station. Don't leave the volume turned up too high when your tuning around, especially with headphones on, or you might blow your ears off!

The Nor'Easter is nominally powered with a 7.5 volt source, and draws about 25 ma. The receiver will work with voltages between 6 and 9 volts. Power is inputted using a 7 mm coaxial power jack and plug.

The Nor'Easter is designed to be used with a short antenna, such as a three foot piece of wire.

When powered up for the first time, the receiver is programmed to load the low end of the tuning range, 5.200 MHz. The single digit LED frequency display will sequence out the operating frequency, MHz digit first, leading zero suppressed, and then go blank to conserve power. If a frequency is programmed into memory location [0], the receiver will power up on that frequency.

The receiver is tuned by using the up / down tuning buttons. These are best activated by rocking them side to side, rather than pushing directly down on them.

The receiver tunes in 5 KHz steps, each time the button is "clicked". If one of the buttons is held closed for longer than one second, an auto tune mode is enabled, which automatically increments the frequency at fairly fast rate. If the auto tune mode has been enabled, 1.5 seconds after the tuning button is subsequently released, the frequency display will automatically be activated. The delay allows you time to single step the tuning buttons to fine tune in a station you might have gone past, without first having to wait for the display to finish sequencing.

The FUNCTION button controls four receiver functions.

1. Activate the frequency readout
2. Select preprogrammed short wave bands
3. Select user programmed frequencies
4. Store a frequency into memory.

The various functions are selected by holding down the function button for various lengths of time. A momentary click of the function button will activate the frequency readout. Holding the function button closed for a

longer than one second will start to sequence through the remaining options, in one (1) second intervals. The current function is indicated on the display and that function is activated by releasing the function button while that option is being displayed. Scrolling past the last function will exit the function select mode.

Functions are indicated by the following letters on the display:

"b" Band selection

"r" recall a memory

"S" store into a memory

Once a function is selected by releasing the button, the selected function indication will remain on the display until the Tune Up or Tune Down buttons are used, or the function mode can be escaped with no action taken by pushing the function button again.

Six preprogrammed short wave frequencies are available for quickly getting to various locations in the tuning range of the receiver. These are:

(0) - 6.000 MHz, (1) - 7.500 MHz (2)- 9.5000 MHz (3) -11.500 MHz (4)-13.500 MHz (5)- 15.500 MHz

Locations 6-9 are not used and pushing the function button while one of these locations are selected will return the receiver back to the frequency where it was tuned. If one of the 0-5 locations is selected when the Function button is pushed, the receiver will tune to that frequency and the frequency display will automatically activate. Up to ten of your favorite short wave stations may be stored into memory. If a frequency is stored into memory location "0", this is used as the default power on frequency of the receiver. Operation of the Memory recall function works just like the band selection mode. Use the Tune up or Tune Down button to select one of the ten locations, 0-9, then use the function button to activate. The display will automatically readout the new frequency. If the location is blank, an "E" for empty will be displayed for one second.

The antenna input circuit is comprised of L1 (10uHy) and C1 (22pFd) and is then coupled to the input of a SA612 mixer/oscillator, U1. L1 and C1 form a low pass filter, which helps keep local FM broadcast stations out of the mixer. Strong VHF signals can mix with harmonics of the VCO and cause problems. L1 also helps to base load the short wire used as an antenna. The oscillator section of U1 is used as the first Local Oscillator. The tank circuit is comprised of the two coils, L3 and L4, and the varactor tuning diodes, D2, D3. MOSFET Q4 is used to short out L4, in order to increase the range of the oscillator. In order to work, a DC voltage needs to be applied to the Q4's drain and is supplied by R22, a 4.7K W resistor. The VCO signal is picked off the junction of the two oscillator feed back capacitors, C4 and C5. Q1 is used to isolate and amplify the VCO signal in order to drive



the input of the PLL chip, U3. Q1 receives it's operating voltage from the U1, through resistor R1.

U3, a MC145170 PLL chip, contains the logic for controlling the VCO frequency. The chip is serially loaded with data from the mP controller, giving it the proper set-up information, divide ratio for the reference frequency and input frequency division ratio. The reference frequency is set to 5 KHz, which is derived from the 10.240 MHz crystal also used as the second L0. This sets the minimum tuning step of the receiver. The input divider (/N counter) is set to divided down the VCO to match the reference frequency. A Phase detector determines if the two frequencies match or not. Differential outputs of the phase detector drive the inputs of the loop filter, with a CMOS rail-to-rail output op amp as the active part of the filter. The phase detector drives the inputs to the op amp in such a way so that the output of the op amp produces the proper tuning voltage for the desired VCO frequency.

The output of the first mixer goes through a 10.7 MHz ceramic filter and then into the input of the second mixer, U2. Since a 10.240 MHz crystal is used to convert the 1st IF to the 2nd IF of 455 KHz, the actual 1st IF is 10.705 MHz. After being converted to 455 KHz by the 2nd mixer, the signal passes through a 455 KHz ceramic filter, which provides most of the receivers selectivity. The signal is then amplified by a high gain cascode amplifier, consisting of Q2 and Q3. "Back-to-back" 455 KHz IF transformer are used on the output of the amplifier, providing some additional selectivity. Since T2 is lightly loaded on it's output, it provides some additional passive gain. R5, a 1 megaohm resistor, is used to supply some forward bias to diode D1, which does the AM signal detection. The addition of the forward bias greatly increases the sensitivity of the receiver. The recovered audio then goes into the volume control and then into a LM386 audio amplifier.

72, Doug

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Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 21:49:07 -0500  
From: "nr5a" <nr5a@hills.net>  
To: <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132784] South Dakota tonite  
Message-ID: <010401c247f4\$283af520\$6dcf1fce@jerry>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ok, stayed on longer than planned but was having a blast with the Rock-Mite tonite, I may not be QRT yet. hi hi Here tonite's catch:

VA6RF - Canada  
KC0GXX - Neb  
N0AR - Mn

Most of the time it was very ruff copy but made it. These things are a blast  
, if you don't have one get one and join us!

Jerry - NR5A - South Dakota

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 21:33:11 -0600  
From: "Rod N0RC" <rod@n0rc.us>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>,  
"cq-c-1" <CQCLIST@yahoo.com>  
Subject: [132785] UPDATED: the "Rock-Mite" files  
Message-ID: <004c01c247fa\$4ff72bf0\$6501a8c0@greyrock>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

WOW! Wait 'till you see WB9LPU's Rock-Pile offering!!!

73, Rod N0RC  
the "Rock-Mite" files  
<http://www.radioactivehams.com/~n0rc/rm/>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 06:53:12 -0600 (MDT)  
From: "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132786] Test message  
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.4.44.0208200651540.2038-1000000@Daisy.dog>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

This is a test message. Please don't read.

--

72, Karl K5DI

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| | | _ _ || \ | | | | | \ \ \ / /  
| | _ _ | | | . ' | | | _ | | > * <  
|_ _ _ |_ _ || | \ | \ \ _ _ _ / / _ / \ \
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Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 07:58:28 -0500  
From: "David Severson" <dave\_severson@hotmail.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132787] 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <F11DVPwH4rB8h5dz88p0001e800@hotmail.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

I need to assemble my first rf probe and have run across the zillion articles that describe the standard probe that uses the 1N34A. This is not an easy diode to find. I have seen some situations where 1N4148 and 1N914 have been described as "acceptable". I happened to buy 50 1N914s at Radio Shack.

Can someone describe the situations where it is "acceptable" and when they are not?

Can I use the more common 1N914?

- Dave, NOIG

Chat with friends online, try MSN Messenger: <http://messenger.msn.com>

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 07:38:17 -0500  
From: <stanw@toxsor.com>  
To: <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132788] Case for the Rock Mite  
Message-ID: <000501c24846\$7767d800\$0364010a@toxsor.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

A perfect fit is the LMB part number CR-425. I used the Crown Royal (blue and gray one). Length 4.25" Width 2.25" Height 1.25" Mouser part number is 537-CR-425 for \$6.79

I also expect that the Rock Mite and the AAPB would both fit into some of the small Ten-Tec cases.

All Rock Mites do not have to look the same.

de Stan ak0b

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:10:22 -0400  
From: W2AGN <w2agn@w2agn.net>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132789] Re: Test message  
Message-ID: <3D62077E.30232.3C63DB4@localhost>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT  
Content-description: Mail message body

On 20 Aug 2002 at 6:53, Karl F. Larsen wrote:

>  
> This is a test message. Please don't read.

OK, I admit, I read it. In fact, I even looked at the headers. Some headers are VERY intelligent. One of these on Karl's message says:

X-Authentication-warning: Daisy.dog: karl owned process doing -bs

Even the computer can recognize BS!

--

/ \ / \ / \ / \ / \ John L. Sielke  
( W )( 2 )( A )( G )( N ) <http://www.w2agn.net>  
\\_ / \\_ / \\_ / \\_ / \\_ / QRP/ARCI, NJQRP, ARQrp, GQRP, RSGB

Ex- K3HLU, W7JEF, W4MPC, N4JS

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 08:16:53 -0500  
From: Lew Paceley <lew@paceley.com>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Cc: wd7y@pyramid.net  
Subject: [132790] Re: ZM 2 Question  
Message-ID: <001101c2484b\$da469100\$6501a8c0@swbell.net>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=Windows-1252  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Hi,  
W5USJ's enclosure for the ZM2 is described at <http://www.netxqrp.org>  
Just click on the "projects" tab near the top of the page. Have fun!

72/73,  
\*Lew\*  
N5ZE

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:14:36 -0400  
From: Tim ORourke <TORourke@kaiserft.com>  
To: "'qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU'" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132791] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver  
Message-ID: <0514B74864ACD511934400508BBB5E3415F860@EMAIL1>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Steve

Keep up the great work on this and other projects to come. SMD is the way to keep progressing. The 28 pin chips are not too much of a headache. Using a needle point tip and SMD gauge solder is the ticket. Gains using SMD far out weigh the negatives of SMD.

Just my 2 pennies worth. Tim W4YN

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 04:29:51 +0100  
From: "TC Dufresne" <tdufresne@neb.rr.com>

To: <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132792] Rocking Rock Mite Fun  
Message-ID: <001101c247f9\$d7f54740\$d3b61c41@neb.rr.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Wow, time to QRT. Lots of gud sigs out tonite here in Lincoln, made quite a few new contacts. I am here to tell you, that little 2N2222 final get warm after a nice long ragchew-heats up the ol' Altoids tin nicely. Won't replace my old, venerable Drake heaters (I mean radios) though :)

Now where is that recommended heat sink thingee?

PS-this is a great rig, but my 2N2-40 has more frequencies!!! (I love that rig.. Ca you tell?) j/k..

BTW, isn't it fun to take this thing to work and show and tell? "Yo, you mean you talked to someone in Texas with that thing? Is it like a CB or something? No way- For reals??"

Come on, lets hear the stories!!  
72/73  
Tom  
KC0GXX

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 22:49:11 -0500  
From: Gary Lee <kb9zuv@arrl.net>  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132793] qrp ssb what a surprise  
Message-ID: <3.0.6.32.20020819224911.008677f0@mailhost.ind.ameritech.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Was playing with my argonaut getting ready for the fishing trip a couple of weeks ago, and worked i3wvp on 14.280 mhz. What a big surprise from such a small radio. My thanks to Bill and alex for the encouragement to try qrp sideband.

Also, got a mirror mount to work on Dad's dodge pickup and mounted a hustler. Now I must find a filter for sparkplug noise through the cigarett lighter. Would a cap such as a 50 volt 1000 mf across the lighter plug do the trick?

Thanks for any and all replies.

Gary Lee  
kb9zuv

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:01:25 -0400  
From: kwike@gdls.com  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132794] Michigan QRP Net  
Message-ID: <0F6873F017.5D252652-0N85256C1B.004757F1@gdls.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

The Michigan QRP net meets each Tuesday night at 9:00 PM Eastern time on 3.535 MHz. All hams are welcome.

Ed AB8DF

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:21:56 -0400  
From: "Mike Yetsko" <myetsko@insydesw.com>  
To: <dave\_severson@hotmail.com>,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132795] Re: 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <001301c2484c\$97a6ca80\$0300a8c0@charter.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I would venture to say that unless something was really critical, it wouldn't matter that much subbing any of these types of diodes as long as you don't change the material. Ie, stay with almost any germanium diode for those application that require the lower voltage drop, like in an RF probe.

Yeah, there's variations between different numbered diodes, but for the most part, your just using it as a rectifier in a probe, and the differences don't matter that much.

But 1N34a is hard to find? Doesn't RS still have them in a 'quantity'

pack

for something like two bucks? Hmm, or are they subbing 'like parts'?

Mike

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 13:20:10 GMT  
From: Thomas Jennings <jennings@eznet.net>  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132796] Fox: KV2X Final Log  
Message-ID: <20020820132010.31386.qmail@eznet.net>  
Mime-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

| Time | Call    | RST | SPC | Name    | Pwr   |
|------|---------|-----|-----|---------|-------|
| 201  | K4GT    | 559 | GA  | JIM     | 5W    |
| 202  | N0TK    | 559 | CO  | DAN     | 5W    |
| 203  | KB7WW   | 559 | OR  | ART     | 5W    |
| 204  | K4FB    | 559 | FL  | PAUL    | 5W    |
| 205  | K4BYF   | 559 | SC  | JACK    | 5W    |
| 206  | K0FRP   | 579 | CO  | AL      | 5W    |
| 207  | VE5RC   | 559 | SK  | BRUCE   | 5W    |
| 208  | K2TER   | 559 | NY  | BILL    | 5W    |
| 210  | KI0II   | 549 | CO  | RON     | 2W    |
| 210  | K4BAI   | 559 | GA  | JOHN    | 5W    |
| 211  | N4DD    | 559 | TN  | DENNIS  | 5W    |
| 214  | W4NJK   | 559 | CA  | CHARLIE | 5W    |
| 215  | K2ZN    | 549 | NY  | AL      | 2W    |
| 216  | KJ0C    | 339 | MO  | JIM     | 5W    |
| 223  | W6ABC   | 559 | CA  | JACK    | 5W    |
| 223  | K5E0A   | 559 | LA  | WAYNE   | 5W    |
| 231  | K5TR    | 329 | TX  | GEO     | 5W    |
| 233  | W4YN    | 599 | NC  | TIM     | 4W    |
| 239  | VE6EX   | 559 | AB  | DAN     | 5W    |
| 251  | WA8NTA  | 559 | CO  | DICK    | 5W    |
| 252  | AA50    | 559 | LA  | VERN    | 5W    |
| 254  | AA4PP   | 559 | GA  | CHUCK   | 5W    |
| 303  | KR0U    | 579 | CO  | TIM     | 3W    |
| 318  | W9UQB/7 | 559 | AZ  | MIKE    | 5W    |
| 320  | K7TQ    | 559 | ID  | RANDY   | 900MW |
| 332  | AC7A    | 339 | AZ  | TOM     | 5W    |
| 400  | N1FN    | FOX |     |         |       |
| 400  | KV2X    | FOX |     |         |       |



-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 06:25:19 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Patrick Gardella <pgardella@yahoo.com>  
To: dave\_severson@hotmail.com  
Cc: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132797] Re: 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <20020820132519.74241.qmail@web40207.mail.yahoo.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

I bought several 1N34A from my local Radio Shack. \$1.19 (part number 276-1123)  
or from Dan's Small Parts (<http://www.fix.net/dans.html>) 10 for \$3.50

Don't know about subs though.

Patrick  
N3EO

--- David Severson <dave\_severson@hotmail.com> wrote:  
> I need to assemble my first rf probe and have run across the zillion  
> articles that describe the standard probe that uses the 1N34A. This is not  
> an easy diode to find. I have seen some situations where 1N4148 and 1N914  
> have been described is "acceptable". I happened to buy 50 1N914s at Radio  
> Shack.  
>  
> Can someone describe the situations where it is "acceptable" and when they  
> are not?  
>  
> Can I use the more common 1N914?  
>  
> - Dave, N0IG  
>  
>  
>  
>  
> -----  
> Chat with friends online, try MSN Messenger: <http://messenger.msn.com>  
>

-----  
Do You Yahoo!?  
HotJobs - Search Thousands of New Jobs  
<http://www.hotjobs.com>  
-----

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:29:42 -0400  
From: "Mike Yetsko" <myetsko@insydesw.com>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132798] Lightning and K2's  
Message-ID: <003801c2484d\$a548f9a0\$0300a8c0@charter.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Well, I was playing on the K2 last night for a bit, (40 and 80 seemed to really hopping in spurts) and when I crashed I almost forgot to unplug the antenna. But I did.

Then this morning I was pleasantly awoken by the crash of thunder at 6:19. (I have to admit I LOVE thunderstorms, but I won't go further into that here!)

Anyway, I was wondering how the K2 is holding up. Are they perceived as being a robust unit for thunderstorms? Or a wimp? I've not heard of any yet, but has anyone lost one to a storm yet? And if you have, would it be one of those nothing would have survived stories? A 'no brainer' as in the operator had no brains and it wasn't the K2's fault (that's a BIG category for me!) or was it something that you feel may mean the K2 is a bit more 'sensitive' to be damaged kind of thing.

Hmm, maybe make this generic for more rigs. I don't mean the standard lightning fried everything stories. Anyone have any 'survival' stories of rigs, or stories where a rig went out and you think it shouldn't have?

Mike

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 14:38:40 -0400  
From: "Michael Melland" <w9wis@charter.net>  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132799] FS: Yaesu FT-817 etc...  
Message-ID: <web-2285914@dc-mxdb08.cluster1.charter.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="ISO-8859-1"; format="flowed"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

I have for sale my FT-817. The 817 (1C180188) is 1 year old and I am the original owner. It is in excellent condition... no scratches, dents or other problems, looks like new. Already checked out and upgraded by Yaesu Service in September 2001. Included in the sale:

Yaesu FT-817 HF/VHF/UHF Transceiver  
Yaesu YF122C 500 Hz Collins CW filter (installed)  
Yaesu CSC-83 Soft Case  
Yaesu FNB-72 1000 MA NiCad battery pack (2 mo old)  
Maha MHFNB-72 1700 MA NiHyd battery pack (new unused)  
Wall Charger to charge internal radio batteries  
Homebrew wood stand for radio (very nice - pic in Yahoo photo file)  
Pelican hard protective case, with fitted foam lining for radio  
Radio Shack 3 amp Switching Power Supply and soft case

Asking \$780 plus shipping. Please reply direct to my email if you are interested.

Regards,

Mike, W9WIS  
w9wis@charter.net

--

Michael Melland, W9WIS  
Winneconne, WI USA

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 15:15:15 -0400  
From: Luke Stras <stras@ecf.toronto.edu>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132800] Crystal manufacturer recommendation?  
Message-ID: <20020819151515.A12327@arrow.utias.utoronto.ca>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Disposition: inline

My greetings to the list.

I am currently looking for recommendations for a custom crystal manufacturer. My specs aren't too tight -- I need a couple of crystals cut in the frequency range of 7.1856 to 7.2194 MHz; the particular frequency will be decided once I can get a

couple of quotes. Ideally, the crystals would be in a small form-factor SMD package, but I can live with a compact through-hole package as well.

Does anyone have any favourite crystal houses? What kind of pricetag can I expect?

How long will it take?

Thanks.

--

Luke Stras <stras@utias.toronto.edu>

"The meek can have the Earth; the rest of us have other plans"

--Henry Spencer

-----

Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 11:42:07 -0700

From: "Alan Kaul, W6RCL" <alan.kaul@worldnet.att.net>

To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>

Subject: [132801] Need Hawaii?? - W6RCL/KH6 Aug 19-thru-25!

Message-ID: <000e01c247b0\$2126c3c0\$493ecd18@charterpipeline.net>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Look for me operating port KH6 with FT-817 and an assortment of home brew antennas from Honolulu and environs, beginning later tonight. Will have both Mic and Paddles. Antennas for 30M thru 2M + MFJ Antenna analyzer.

Anyone trying to sked a QSO should reply direct, since the QRP-list is going into the postpone mode (although I don't expect to check e-mail very often).

What could possibly go wrong?

Alan Kaul, W6RCL, LaCanada, CA

w6rcl@amsat.org

<http://home.att.net/~alan.kaul/index.html>

-----

Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 13:46:42 -0500

From: "Cal Kutemeier" <ckuter@ix.netcom.com>

To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [132802] Re: MFJ-9420 info needed

Message-ID: <000301c247b0\$c4765220\$248e3841@compaq>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have the 9420 and the MFJ mike and have enjoyed it for 2 years. It is a good 10 watt radio. The current version may put out more power. It has a good speaker for easy listening. I use it with a hamstick and magmount on my car. 20 meters is a good day/night band. I later bought the cw daughter board and it also worked well.

If you do not want to spend the money for a FT-817, this is a good substitute.

Cal  
N9KO

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 07:16:26 -0400  
From: Joseph Mikuckis <k3chp@erols.com>  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132803] Mercury  
Message-ID: <3D62250A.47B1@erols.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

How long does it take to get Mercury Paddle after placing an order?

Joe, K3CHP  
Frederica, DE

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 13:39:06 -0400  
From: "Upton, Shawn" <SUpton@ALLEGROMICRO.com>  
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU  
Subject: [132804] Re: Rock Mite Voltage Measurements  
Message-ID: <E1F0152638DBD311AEF700D0B74455E28CB41C@exchange\_nh.allegromicro.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

How about a couple of FET's, including one power PFET (IRF9630? most familiar to me)? Place the PFET across the pass diode, as a pass transistor, with source to the diode anode, and the drain to the diode

cathode. 10k or 100k from source to gate. Then, use an NFET, source to ground, gate to cathode, and drain to the PFET gate/100k resistor. Then, when polarity is correct, power is passed through the ~0.5 ohm FET (you can get lower on-ohm FETS) to the circuitry. In reverse polarity, there will be some leakage through the NFET, but this will be limited by the 100k resistor.

If you really wanted to get fancy, maybe you could find one of those power supply supervisors--the ones that put out a "Power OK" signal--and use that to toggle the NFET gate--and then have reverse voltage protection and under voltage protection.

Shawn Upton, KB1CKT

\*\*\*\*\*

Date: Fri, 16 Aug 2002 21:25:00 -0500

From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>

To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>

Subject: [132631] Re: Rock-Mite DC Voltage Measurements

Message-ID: <3D5DB3FC.71C1ED07@att.net>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

What about putting a switch across the diode \*after\* connecting the power supply and verifying that it is connected with correct polarity? A small LED would light when the polarity was correct and not light if it was backward. The diode and LED have done their job and serve no further purpose once the supply is correctly connected except to drop needed voltage and draw additional current.

Of course, one must be alert to have the switch in the proper (open) position when attaching the power supply. Probably if he/she is that alert, he/she would not connect the supply backwards in the first place . . . <:}

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas

Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe

Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!

QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735

Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

-----

Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 13:34:56 -0400  
From: W2AGN <w2agn@w2agn.net>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132805] Re: New Rig Project! Woo Hoo!  
Message-ID: <3D60F400.14841.F599FE4@localhost>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT  
Content-description: Mail message body

On 19 Aug 2002 at 12:57, John P. Cummins, Sr. wrote:

> I used a borrowed Ranger 1 as a novice in 1961. It was an early grid  
> block keyed rig and it had a very stable VFO. The guy that loaned it to  
> me pulled the variable oscillator and am modulator tubes so I would not  
> be tempted.  
>  
> Pickett, AD4S  
>  
> Bob Tellefsen wrote:  
> >  
> > Trev  
> > I built the original Ranger from a kit back in 1957. I don't remember any  
> > chirping on cw.  
> > I know the vfo was extremely stable. It was still early times for ssb in  
> > those days.  
> > I could zero beat a 20m ssb QSO and join them. It would be some time before  
> > they realized I was an AM station :-)  
> > Have fun with the OT rig.  
> > 73, Bob N6WG  
>

I still use an old Ranger now and again. Mine chirped on 40M. Someone told me to replace the 6BA6 VFO tube with a 6BA6WA. I did it, and sure enough, no more chirp.

--

/ \ / \ / \ / \ / \ John L. Sielke  
( W )( 2 )( A )( G )( N ) <http://www.w2agn.net>  
\\_ / \\_ / \\_ / \\_ / \\_ / QRP/ARCI, NJQRP, ARQrp, GQRP, RSGB  
Ex- K3HLU, W7JEF, W4MPC, N4JS

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:33:25 -0400  
From: "Mike Yetsko" <myetsko@insydesw.com>  
To: <kb9zuv@arrl.net>,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>

Subject: [132806] Re: qrp ssb what a surprise  
Message-ID: <005c01c2484e\$2d36a4c0\$0300a8c0@charter.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> Also, got a mirror mount to work on Dad's dodge pickup and mounted a  
> hustler. Now I must find a filter for sparkplug noise through the  
cigarette  
> lighter. Would a cap such as a 50 volt 1000 mf across the lighter  
plug  
> do the trick?  
>  
> Gary Lee  
> kb9zuv

I'd get a cap AND a choke. RS used to sell (they may still) a filter  
combo that looks like a transformer only with 2 leads and a cap that  
works pretty good up to an amp. But don't be surprised if you find  
that a lot of the sparkplug noise is radiated and the best filter in the  
world is not going to help.

Mike

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 17:37:18 -0400  
From: "Glen Leinweber" <leinwebe@mcmaster.cis.mcmaster.ca>  
To: "qrp-l" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132807] Introduction to VXO crystal pulling [long]  
Message-ID: <002101c247c8\$981f13c0\$07ea7182@mcmaster.ca>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Let's take the Pacificon QRP VXO oscillator competition as an opportunity to  
learn some stuff about crystal oscillators.

We all know that crystals are precise resonators that are active at one  
(usually  
many more) frequency. A resonator usually involves an inductor and  
capacitor.  
In the case of a crystal, its mechanical "ringing" is converted to  
electrical



currents and/or voltages with electrical counterparts of inductance and capacitance. A resistance, representing internal losses (a crystal doesn't ring forever) is included too. The values of the electrical equivalent inductance ( $L_m$ ) and capacitance ( $C_m$ ) are mighty strange: inductance can be in the tens or hundreds or even thousands of millihenries, and capacitance is often hundredths of a picofarad. You'll not find any real inductor having such high values in the megahertz frequency range. You might see one one-hundredth or perhaps one tenth of a millihenry - with a  $Q$  a good deal less than a hundred. The  $Q$  of many crystals is near one hundred thousand!

Below is a table showing the electrical equivalent values for crystals of various frequencies. You can see that  $C_m$  changes some, and  $L_m$  changes a good deal -  $L_m$  has large values at low frequency and smaller values at higher frequencies:

| Frequency | $L_m(\text{mH})$ | $C_m(\text{pf})$ | $R_m(\text{ohms})$ |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1.0 MHz.  | 3166             | .008             | 300                |
| 1.5 MHz.  | 1225             | .009             | 200                |
| 5.0 MHz.  | 100              | .011             | 40                 |
| 10 MHz.   | 10               | .025             | 7                  |
| 20 MHz.   | 3.1              | .02              | 15                 |

Not shown is the parallel capacitance of the crystal and its holder. For small HC-49 crystals, this is in the 3 pf ballpark.  $L_m$  combines with  $C_m$  to give a "series" resonance. Slightly above this frequency, the series resonator appears inductive, and forms a parallel resonator with the holder capacitance plus any external parallel circuit capacitance. A large parallel capacitance gives parallel resonance very closely above series resonance. Series resonance is set by the crystal's physical construction, while parallel resonance depends on holder and external capacitance across the crystal terminals. This is why you see crystal specs saying its frequency is "series", or saying frequency is "parallel, with 18pf". For example, if you see a 5 MHz crystal advertised as "parallel resonant, with 18 pf", then its series resonant frequency might be a few kilohertz below 5.000 MHz.

Pulling crystals in VXO's:

This table shows why low-frequency crystals are so hard to pull away from their natural resonant frequency - the  $L_m$  inductance is so very large (and

Cm

is so very small).

Adding an external series inductor will pull frequency lower by adding to Lm.

At 1 Mhz., you might get an external inductor of a fraction of a millihenry. That

won't add much to 3166 mH ! So series resonant frequency moves only a smidgeon lower.

You could alternatively add a series capacitor to raise series resonant frequency. To move up much, capacitance should approach Cm, which is a tiny 0.008 pf. Circuit stray capacitances probably limit how low you can go - a

few picofarads of series capacitance is a reasonable limit. And even then, you

can only approach parallel resonance, and cannot move above. For our example 1 Mhz. crystal, parallel resonance is only 1333 Hertz higher than series resonance: not much room to maneuver.

Any capacitance that the oscillator circuit adds in parallel with the crystal will

move parallel resonance down toward series resonance, eating into the 1333 Hertz span available.

You could raise parallel resonance by adding a parallel tuned circuit (slightly

inductive) to "tune out" the holder capacitance. But the Q of this external tuned

circuit will be far lower than the crystal's Q, and the result is no better than a

regular L-C tuned circuit. The crystal might as well not be there - Lm and Cm

contribute very little effect to your external parallel tuned circuit.

The bottom line is that low-frequency crystals have electrical equivalents that

are so radically extreme, that its hard to find reasonable inductors and capacitors that'll affect them much. Conventional approaches described here pull crystal frequencies only a small amount. VXO designers are challenged to

try more exotic tricks to extend the range, without robbing crystal Q.

-----

Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 14:29:04 -0500

From: "Walter AG5P" <walter@accessus.net>

To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>

Subject: [132808] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver

Message-ID: <00f301c247b6\$b087b960\$a6466ad8@default>

MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Steve, even with the DDS unit and extra expense, that is giving us 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 meters. At \$60.00 a kit that's \$12.00 a band. That gives you three of the upper bands and two other bands that could use some QRP interest. I am sure that I am not the only one out in radio land that would buy your 5 bander!

You already have the analog audio processing board (AAPB) so we are set for the transceiver.

For the WARC and 15 meters, maybe when your fingers cool off a bit from all the soldering of the DDS units <grin>, would you please consider doing up a monobander for these other bands?

72/73...Walter, AG5P.....Wright City, Missouri

-----  
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 17:53:26 -0400  
From: Rick McKee <kc8aon@juno.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132809] Re: What fun QRP is.  
Message-ID: <20020819.180007.9006.1.kc8aon@juno.com>

Gang,

Wanting something new to play with, and thinking of ordering up a Small Wonder Labs SW-40. Anyone have any pros or cons about it, please email me off the list. Been using an oldie but goodie HW-8, but looking for something a little more pocket size with vfo control and I like the price range of the SW-40 !

Thanks in advance,  
Rick McKee, KC8AON  
Willow Wood, Ohio  
QRP- do more with less !  
QRP-L #2112, FPqrp #33, AR QRP #269

-----  
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-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:45:08 EDT  
From: K5BDZ@aol.com  
To: pgardella@yahoo.com, qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132810] Re: 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <82.1fb0571e.2a93a1e4@aol.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

One good sub (germanium diode) for the 1N34A is the 1N270... same germanium but higher voltage characteristics.

Bill K5BDZ

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:54:10 -0400  
From: "ss lyon" <sslyon@megalink.net>  
To: <kwike@gdls.com>,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132811] Re: Michigan QRP Net  
Message-ID: <00a901c24851\$0f39eb00\$aac7e742@megalink.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Ed  
I'll be there tonite, this time using the new 176' EDZ. Should make a difference out there in "1st Hop Territory"  
73  
AA1MY  
Seabury & Sharon Lyon  
99 Sparrowhawk Mtn Rd  
Bethel ME, 04217 U.S.A.  
207-836-2576

Virus Protection by Norton and ZoneAlarm  
----- Original Message -----  
From: <kwike@gdls.com>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2002 9:01 AM  
Subject: Michigan QRP Net

> The Michigan QRP net meets each Tuesday night at 9:00 PM Eastern time on  
> 3.535 MHz. All hams are welcome.  
>  
> Ed AB8DF  
>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 00:39:06 -0700  
From: "Trevor Jacobs" <kg6cyn@earthlink.net>  
To: <JTtyburczy@aol.com>,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132812] Ranger Pics...  
Message-ID: <000701c2481c\$aa524e00\$0ba0b2d1@tjnotebook>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Gang,

When I had the Ranger apart tonight, I thought I'd put up a couple of pics  
on the web, so here's the link if you're interested:  
<http://home.earthlink.net/~kg6cyn/Ranger%20Pics.htm>

It's a VERY clean rig, the nicest Raner I've ever seen for sale. Take  
care...

73's Trev KG6CYN  
<http://home.earthlink.net/~kg6cyn>  
<http://www.qsl.net/kg6cyn>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 06:56:57 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Barry N1EU <n1eu@yahoo.com>  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132813] Audio Limiter  
Message-ID: <20020820135657.27184.qmail@web14609.mail.yahoo.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

I've lost the link to a Web site I ran across recently

that had vacuum tube and solid state circuits for an audio limiter to use in lieu of AGC. I'd appreciate info on the Web address for the site as well as any other suggestions on effective circuits with very fast response (i.e., minimal popping) and effective limiting without much distortion.

Thanks & 73,  
Barry N1EU

---

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<http://www.hotjobs.com>

---

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:52:05 -0400  
From: Jim Eshleman <jce0@Lehigh.EDU>  
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU  
Subject: [132814] list email may be delayed  
Message-ID: <3D624985.4080502@Lehigh.EDU>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Gang,

We are experiencing technical difficulties with our virus/spam filtering appliance. If you don't see your posting reflected back to you kindly allow 24 hours before reposting. Unfortunately I am not involved with this project so I don't have any details, but the problem will be resolved soon, one way or another. We do, of course, apologize for any inconvenience.

73  
Jim N3VXI

---

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:59:30 -0400  
From: ww3o@cs.com  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132815] QRP DXCC Advice?  
Message-ID: <1D855CFB.327D82C9.00004728@cs.com>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Good morning from State College, PA.

I'm looking for some wisdom on ways to achieve this lofty goal. Are there Internet alerts available, would propagation forecasts be useful, that sort of thing. There used to be a book titled "The DX Companion", or something similar, that I read very many years ago. Would anyone have some reading recommendations along that line? Finally, I've registered with QRZ.com and the Incoming QSL Bureau for District III. Are there some additional ways to get a card for each one sent? As you can see, There is a lot to learn!

Tnx fer the BW & 73,

Pete Carr WW3

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:06:35 -0400  
From: "Randy Randall" <RANDALLR@healthall.com>  
To: <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>, <jdorson@worldshare.net>  
Subject: [132816] Re: MFJ-9420 info needed  
Message-ID: <sd6214b7.072@jhs\_izar.healthall.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
Content-Disposition: inline

Be careful buying a used MFJ 9420. There was a run of them that had an incorrect L3 VFO inductor installed. It will make an old Swan rig look stable by comparison! It is a great little rig when fixed. Sounds great and has a good receiver ( for a NE602 based single conversion setup ) , RF speech compression and if you remove the meter lamp and the power LED the RX current draw is around 40ma! Not too bad! If you do get one that drifts, contact MFJ and they will send a new L3 that fixes the problem. The other issue is MFJ quality control or lack of. Mine new out of the box had the L3 problem, TX LED installed backwards, broken PCB trace on the CW adaptor, VFO calibration was off before installation of the CW adaptor. ( You MUST recalibrate the VFO when installing the CW adaptor. ) Once these problems were fixed the rig has been stable and reliable.

73

Randy KB8AS0

>>> "John Dorson" <jdorson@worldshare.net> 08/18/02 08:10AM >>>  
I am thinking of buying the MFJ-9420 SSB Travel Radio to be used on some trips and a cruise. Any information on this rig would be greatly

appreciated.

Thanks.

John K2JHU...  
Melbourne Beach, FL  
jdorson@worldshare.net  
FISTS 8637, CQC 351

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:08:47 -0500  
From: "Jeff Davis" <ke9v@att.net>  
To: <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132817] FT-817 Question  
Message-ID: <004a01c24853\$1abdfafa0\$94fb540c@81PGN11DELL>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Can some FT-817 owner tell me about the rigs QSK?

Does it have the typical Yaesu clackety-clack relays?

--  
72, Jeff  
<http://www.qsl.net/ke9v/>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:02:18 -0400  
From: "Lee Mairs" <lmairs@cox.net>  
To: <walter@accessus.net>,  
      "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132818] Re: Deluxe Direct Conversion (trans) Receiver  
Message-ID: <007301c24852\$324a1830\$6401a8c0@boomer>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> Seriously, I bet we kit builders can figure out a way to solder  
> the TRF4400, it will just take patience and for me a magnifier!

Do you suppose I could run my short, stubby fingers thru a pencil sharpener?



That and the magnifier might work...  
73 de Lee  
KM4YY

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:30:35 -0500 (EST)  
From: tomb@kiva.net (Thomas H. Busch)  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132819] Re: 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <20020820143035.BD51F34F11@mayhem.kiva.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

For those of you who have a handy electronics shop that stocks NTE semiconductors, 1N34 crosses to NTE109.

Secondly, the 1N34 shortage has cropped up on the Crystal Set Radio Club from time to time, you might check <http://www.midnightscience.com> website for sources and discussion.

73,

TomB WB8WOR

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:41:25 -0500 (EST)  
From: tomb@kiva.net (Thomas H. Busch)  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132820] Re: 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <20020820144125.4B25034F11@mayhem.kiva.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

To carry the thread further,

The NTE web site also lists a NTE110MP, which they say is a matched pair for detector circuits.

Assuming the specifications are for one diode, it has a slightly lower reverse leakage current, and instead of junction capacitance, they list a "shunt capacitance." Is this the same thing?

I assume that for SWR-meter type of projects, this is what you'd want to buy.

TomB WB8WOR

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 15:02:02 +0000  
From: "Dennis Ponsness" <wb0wao@hotmail.com>  
To: ww3o@cs.com, qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132821] Re: QRP DXCC Advice?  
Message-ID: <F3fdoYiHPx3NQbMxjR400020aa5@hotmail.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

My suggestion would be to operate in the various DX contests - not only ARRL, CQWW, and CQWPX, but the "smaller" ones as well. Lots of great opportunities to snag DX there.

72 es oo

Dennis - WB0WAO

NJQRP #329  
FPQRP #-347  
SOC #499  
FISTS # 9299  
GACW #622

-----  
Join the world s largest e-mail service with MSN Hotmail.  
<http://www.hotmail.com>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:04:53 -0500  
From: Dave Sjolín <sjolin@swbell.net>  
To: kg6cyn@earthlink.net,  
Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132822] Re: Ranger Pics...  
Message-ID: <002401c2485a\$f13f9e10\$b7dad840@DaveSjolin>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Trev, there is a Ranger listed on Ebay that has already been completely

restored. Looks better than the one I owned forty plus years ago. The buy now price is about \$950. LOL. Nice rig but for that price I would buy Collins. HI

73 de Dave, N0IT

----- Original Message -----

From: "Trevor Jacobs" <kg6cyn@earthlink.net>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2002 2:39 AM  
Subject: Ranger Pics...

> Hi Gang,  
>  
> When I had the Ranger apart tonight, I thought I'd put up a couple of pics  
> on the web, so here's the link if you're interested:  
> <http://home.earthlink.net/~kg6cyn/Ranger%20Pics.htm>  
>  
> It's a VERY clean rig, the nicest Raner I've ever seen for sale. Take  
> care...  
>  
> 73's Trev KG6CYN  
> <http://home.earthlink.net/~kg6cyn>  
> <http://www.qsl.net/kg6cyn>  
>  
>  
>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 15:07:05 +0000  
From: "Leon Heller" <leon\_heller@hotmail.com>  
To: dave\_severson@hotmail.com, qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132823] Re: 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <F66uPioDl4yPhMCKoDL00010e16@hotmail.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

>From: "David Severson" <dave\_severson@hotmail.com>  
>Reply-To: dave\_severson@hotmail.com  
>To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
>Subject: 1N34A and subs

>Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 07:58:28 -0500

>

>I need to assemble my first rf probe and have run across the zillion  
>articles that describe the standard probe that uses the 1N34A. This is not  
> an easy diode to find. I have seen some situations where 1N4148 and  
>1N914 have been described as "acceptable". I happened to buy 50 1N914s at  
>Radio Shack.

>

>Can someone describe the situations where it is "acceptable" and when they  
>are not?

>

>Can I use the more common 1N914?

It won't be as sensitive, because of the greater bandgap voltage for silicon compared to germanium. Also, the 1N34 is a point-contact diode, and should go to higher frequencies. Schottky diodes work very well, when I've simulated them in an RF probe.

73, Leon

--

Leon Heller, G1HSM Tel: +44 1424 14790

Email:leon\_heller@hotmail.com

My web page: [http://www.geocities.com/leon\\_heller](http://www.geocities.com/leon_heller)

My low-cost Altera Flex design kit: <http://www.leonheller.com>

-----  
Chat with friends online, try MSN Messenger: <http://messenger.msn.com>

-----

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 15:08:15 +0000

From: "Leon Heller" <leon\_heller@hotmail.com>

To: dave\_severson@hotmail.com, qrp-l@lehigh.edu

Subject: [132824] Re: 1N34A and subs

Message-ID: <F135gdpprrsAobpLiP00022ecf@hotmail.com>

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

>From: "David Severson" <dave\_severson@hotmail.com>

>Reply-To: dave\_severson@hotmail.com

>To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

>Subject: 1N34A and subs

>Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 07:58:28 -0500

>  
>I need to assemble my first rf probe and have run across the zillion  
>articles that describe the standard probe that uses the 1N34A. This is not  
> an easy diode to find. I have seen some situations where 1N4148 and  
>1N914 have been described as "acceptable". I happened to buy 50 1N914s at  
>Radio Shack.  
>  
>Can someone describe the situations where it is "acceptable" and when they  
>are not?  
>  
>Can I use the more common 1N914?

It won't be as sensitive, because of the greater bandgap voltage for silicon compared to germanium. Also, the 1N34 is a point-contact diode, and should go to higher frequencies. Schottky diodes work very well, when I've simulated them in an RF probe.

73, Leon

--

Leon Heller, G1HSM Tel: +44 1424 14790

Email:leon\_heller@hotmail.com

My web page: [http://www.geocities.com/leon\\_heller](http://www.geocities.com/leon_heller)

My low-cost Altera Flex design kit: <http://www.leonheller.com>

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Send and receive Hotmail on your mobile device: <http://mobile.msn.com>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:11:13 -0500  
From: Karl Kanalz <kkanalz@gcecis.com>  
To: "'myetsko@insydesw.com'" <myetsko@insydesw.com>,  
Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132825] RE: 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <01C24832.33EE11C0@KKANALZ>

Sorry, but the 1N914 is not a "substitute" for a germanium 1N34. The '914 is a silicon diode and has a higher voltage drop across the diode when it is conducting. An acceptable "sub" for the 1N34 in an r.f. probe application would be the 1N60 or 1N295 (both are germanium).

Mike is correct, however, that Radio Shack should have 1N34's "in stock", but if not, try "Dan's Small Parts" or the "Electronic Goldmine".... A quick "Google Search" should reveal their website addresses.

Karl K - W8TIF

McKinney, Texas

-----Original Message-----

From: Mike Yetzko [SMTP:myetsko@insydesw.com]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2002 8:22 AM  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion  
Subject: Re: 1N34A and subs

I would venture to say that unless something was really critical, it wouldn't matter that much subbing any of these types of diodes as long as you don't change the material. Ie, stay with almost any germanium diode for those application that require the lower voltage drop, like in an RF probe.

Yeah, there's variations between different numbered diodes, but for the most part, your just using it as a rectifier in a probe, and the differences don't matter that much.

But 1N34a is hard to find? Doesn't RS still have them in a 'quantity' pack for something like two bucks? Hmm, or are they subbing 'like parts'?

Mike

-----

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:11:09 -0600  
From: William R Colbert <w5xe@juno.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132826] Re: 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <20020820.091112.-337915.0.w5xe@juno.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I went into a local RS a couple of weeks ago to see if the 1N34 packets were still available. The first store did not have them and no longer had the space on the diode board for them. I also found that in this particular store I will buy with caution as they had the 1N914 and 1N4148 all on the same hanger. That was not the problem.

Some of the staff had taken the 1N914 packet which is originally labled qty 50 and when I counted the contents, a healthy 15 was there. The second RS store still had the space labled for 1N34's and had two packs there, which I picked up for the going price of 1.49 (I think it was) each. And told the store person that they needed to reorder which they said they would. It may be that some RS stores in some locations are cutting back on component, so a bit of looking may be in order. I think the sensitivity of the 1N34 is better being a germanium, than the 1N914/4148 silicon switching type. I haven't looked at the voltage curve but it may be significantly different too. A 1N60 germanium will also work but with less of a voltage limit.

73

Ray

It is amazing what you can accomplish if you do not care who gets the credit. HST

Ray Colbert, W5XE, 00TC#3618, SOWP#1064M  
NARTE-NCT2R FP# 111, SOC#78,QRP-ARCI 5784,  
El Paso,(FAR WEST)TEXAS

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:15:00 -0500  
From: Chuck Carpenter <w5usj@9plus.net>  
To: dave\_severson@hotmail.com,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132827] Re: 1N34A and subs [other germaniums]  
Message-ID: <3.0.2.32.20020820101500.007ba220@mail.9plus.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Dave,

Germanium (Ge) diodes like the 1n34 will have a lower voltage drop than silicon (Si) like the 1n914. You would loose some measurement sensitivity with silicon diodes.

Other germanium diodes include: 1n67, 1n191, 1n270, 1n3666 as listed in the ARRL Handbook.

One other Ge I have in my junque box is a 1n295. Any of these should work for your RF probe.

Email Alt: w5usj@arrl.net, w5usj@go.com

Chuck Carpenter, W5USJ, Point, Rains Co., TX - EM22cv, NETXQRP #1

QRP-ARCI #5422, QRP-L #1306, QRPp-I #115, ARS #1280, SOC #57  
Zombie #759, COG #11, 6 Club #201, NETXQRP <http://www.netxqrp.org>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:13:45 -0600  
From: "" <markb@abq.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132828] Re: Crystal manufacturer recommendation?  
Message-ID: <a07c608c1cf540b6846f4590a469eca0.markb@abq.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

----- Original Message -----  
From: Luke Stras

> I am currently looking for recommendations for a custom crystal manufacturer=2E  
=  
=20  
> Does anyone have any favourite crystal houses? =20  
  
> What kind of pricetag can I expect?

Depends a \*lot\* on quantity=2E Thousands aren't very many=2E Single lot  
versus recurring quantities make a difference too=2E

We spec ICM as they were the only ones that could hold the tolerances  
we specified for our product=2E All other bidders were all over the map  
when it came to cut and freq tolerance=2E If you're just looking for a  
microprocessor grade crystal it's not hard to get those several for a  
dollar=2E

> How long will it take?

To do what? If you need a crystal in hand you can call ICM and have  
one in 24 hours if you're willing to pay for it=2E If you're looking for  
production lot quantities I don't think you'll get 24 hours, I would  
guess turn time would be negotiable, quicker =3D \$=2E

Mark K5LXP  
Albuquerque, NM  
k5lxp@arrl=2Enet



-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 08:17:00 -0700  
From: "Tracy Markham" <tracy@bytemark.com>  
To: "QRP-L" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132829] RE: qrp ssb what a surprise  
Message-ID: <GNEOLGDJDOPEALHJMKLCOEHPCJAA.tracy@bytemark.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The filter using a choke and a cap might do the trick. You can take a large toroid (preferably something like material 75 /J or F that attenuate LOW frequencies ...) and wrap your power cord through it many times. If you wrap the positive and negative leads in opposite polarity on the core you will have less saturation of the core during transmit. (Large DC currents can saturate the core, and can have a cumulative effect ...)

Your best bet though, is to run BOTH the pos and neg lines all the way to the battery if Dad will permit. The battery itself will act like a large filter.

Just remember to fuse both the pos AND neg lines if you go directly to the battery! If for some reason the ground from the battery to the chassis goes bad, you will blow up the radio when someone starts the truck - been there, done that ...

Tracy N4LGH

> Also, got a mirror mount to work on Dad's dodge pickup and mounted a  
> hustler. Now I must find a filter for sparkplug noise through the  
cigarette  
> lighter. Would a cap such as a 50 volt 1000 mf across the lighter  
plug  
> do the trick?

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:23:29 -0500  
From: Chuck Carpenter <w5usj@9plus.net>  
To: ke9v@att.net,  
        "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132830] Re: FT-817 Question [No Full QSK]  
Message-ID: <3.0.2.32.20020820102329.007ac4b0@mail.9plus.net>

Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

The FT-817 doesn't have full QSK. It only has CW Delay where you set the changeover delay time. I use about 200 ms changeover delay and it works fine for me. ( I do the same with my FT-847 because I don't like the chattering relays for QSK operation.)

At 09:08 AM 08/20/2002 -0500, Jeff Davis wrote:  
>Can some FT-817 owner tell me about the rigs QSK?  
>  
>Does it have the typical Yaesu clackety-clack relays?  
>  
>--  
>72, Jeff  
><http://www.qsl.net/ke9v/>  
>

Email Alt: w5usj@arrl.net, w5usj@go.com

Chuck Carpenter, W5USJ, Point, Rains Co., TX - EM22cv, NETXQRP #1  
QRP-ARCI #5422, QRP-L #1306, QRPp-I #115, ARS #1280, SOC #57  
Zombie #759, COG #11, 6 Club #201, NETXQRP <http://www.netxqrp.org>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 08:23:23 -0700 (PDT)  
From: "W2BJ" <w2bj@minsky.info>  
To: stanw@toxso.com  
Cc: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132831] Re: Case for the Rock Mite  
Message-ID: <20020820082323.14154.h019.c001.wm@mail.minsky.org.criticalpath.net>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
MIME-Version: 1.0

On Tue, 20 August 2002, stanw@toxso.com wrote:

> I also expect that the Rock Mite and the AAPB  
> would both fit into some of  
> the small Ten-Tec cases.

Hi Stan,  
What is an AAPB?

72/73, Barry J. Minsky, W2BJ ARRL, QRP ARCI #8871,  
NorCal #1560, QRP-L, FISTS #2701, Century Club  
#569, Platinum #51, Silver #119, FISTS CW Club of  
Coastal Georgia, Knightlites, Adventure Radio  
Society #359, QCWA #29298, OOTC #3723, SOC #193,  
K2 #577, K1 #98

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 11:31:00 -0400  
From: Garey Barrell <k4oah@mindspring.com>  
To: w5xe@juno.com,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132832] Re: 1N34A and subs  
Message-ID: <5.1.0.14.0.20020820112816.00a08c50@pop.mindspring.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Ray -

The 1N914 and 1N4148 may share the same peg. They may even have the same  
R/S part number. Most manufacturer data sheets combine them.

73, Garey - K40AH  
Atlanta

At 11:11 AM 8/20/2002, William R Colbert wrote:  
>I went into a local RS a couple of weeks ago to see if  
>the 1N34 packets were still available. The first store  
>did not have them and no longer had the space on the  
>diode board for them. I also found that in this particular  
>store I will buy with caution as they had the 1N914 and  
>1N4148 all on the same hanger. That was not the problem.

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:34:21 -0600 (MDT)  
From: "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132833] RF Gain Control  
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.4.44.0208200912490.2522-100000@Daisy.dog>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

While the bands were quiet and signals loud during the sunspot maximum, you didn't need to do anything, the signal was easy to copy. But things are changing and the bands are getting noisy again.

I was getting ready to chase a Fox and looked at the S-meter and is said S-9 without any signal! And my ears were getting a beating. So then I recalled why they put the RF Gain control on all quality receivers. I turned mine down until the noise was just there and the S-meter had stopped working. Now it was quiet but when I tuned over stations they popped up over the noise, and the nice 500 Hz filter started working again!

Consider the problem a filter has when you have lots of wide band noise at it's input. The noise level can be so high that the filter's bandpass rejection capability is used up on the noise alone. Then a strong signal 1000 Hz away comes in strong because the filter is swamped by noise. It helps to turn off any pre-amp in use.

My Kenwood TS-50 has no RF Gain control. Instead it has several attenuators you can insert at the input to the receiver. This works ok too but you can't set an exact best attenuation like you can with a RF Gain knob.

--  
72, Karl K5DI

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

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Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:32:03 -0500  
From: "Jeff Davis" <ke9v@att.net>  
To: <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132834] FT-817 Question Answered. Thanks!  
Message-ID: <00b001c2485e\$bdb24da0\$94fb540c@81PGN11DELL>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Thanks to all for answering the question about QSK and the Yaesu FT-817.

--

73, Jeff

<http://www.qsl.net/ke9v/>

-----

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 11:36:53 -0400

From: Ed Tanton <n4xy@earthlink.net>

To: dave\_severson@hotmail.com,

"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>

Subject: [132835] Re: 1N34A and subs

Message-ID: <5.1.1.6.2.20020820113622.037e5160@pop.earthlink.net>

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

It's actually a matter of what RF voltage you think you're going to be looking at Dave. The reason for the 1N34 in the 1st place is for it's Germanium lower voltage drop. If you think you're going to NEED to 'see' voltages of less than the ~ 0.5V - 1 V then you should try and find something like the 1N34-or better, the somewhat higher voltage 1N270. OTH, you're only 'gaining' about 0.25V 'sensitivity' improvement with a GER diode. It IS true that there are other factors, such as the intrinsic junction capacitance of the diode, etc. but I think that if you have 1N914s, you ought to try one and see if it will suffice. I expect it will.

Just remember, it's voltage rating is somewhere between 50-80V as I recall... so don't try and look at the plate side of a tube. (And the 1N34 is no better by the way.)

73 Ed Tanton N4XY <n4xy@earthlink.net>

Ed Tanton N4XY

189 Pioneer Trail

Marietta, GA 30068-3466

website: <http://www.n4xy.com>

All emails <IN> & <OUT> checked by  
Norton AntiVirus with AutoProtect

LM: ARRL QCWA AMSAT & INDEXA;

SEDXC NCDXA GACW QRP-ARCI

OK-QRP QRP-L #758 K2 (FT) #00057

-----

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:43:11 -0600 (MDT)  
From: "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>  
To: ww3o@cs.com  
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132836] Re: QRP DXCC Advice?  
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.4.44.0208200935060.2522-1000000@Daisy.dog>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Hi Pete, have you heard of the DX Beacons world wide on the bands above 30 meters? They are your perfect indication of band conditions. Go to:

<http://www.ncdxf.org/beacon/beaconSchedule.htm>

and copy off the page with the stations listed in the order they transmit and put the frequencies in memory on your radio. Listen every day and see what you can hear. Don't bother with any you can't. Each time they are on they put out 3 powers. The lowest is 100 Milliwatts so if you hear that, conditions are good for QRP!

On Tue, 20 Aug 2002 ww3o@cs.com wrote:

```
> Good morning from State College, PA.  
> I'm looking for some wisdom on ways to achieve this lofty goal. Are there  
Internet alerts available, would propagation forecasts be useful, that sort of  
thing. There used to be a book titled "The DX Companion", or something similar,  
that I read very many years ago. Would anyone have some reading recommendations  
along that line? Finally, I've registered with QRZ.com and the Incoming QSL Bureau  
for District III. Are there some additional ways to  
> get a card for each one sent? As you can see, There is a lot to learn!  
>  
> Tnx fer the BW & 73,  
>  
> Pete Carr WW3  
>
```

--  
72, Karl K5DI

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| | _ | | | . ' | | | _ | | > * <  
|_ _ _ |_ _ ||_| \ | \ | \ _ _ _ / / _ / \ \
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Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 11:52:54 -0400  
From: Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132837] Re: Case for the Rock Mite  
Message-ID: <3.0.6.32.20020820115254.007b8aa0@mailhost.ncia.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

>All Rock Mites do not have to look the same.

Humm, I have a couple of small slabs of white Vermont Marble here. Now if we could cut off a piece and chip out a hole in the middle....man, that sounds like way too much work! But it would be neat ;-)

72,  
Steve, KD1JV  
"Melt Solder"  
White Mountains of New Hampshire  
<http://www.qsl.net/kd1jv/>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:54:00 -0600 (MDT)  
From: "Karl F. Larsen" <k5di@zianet.com>  
To: Jeff Davis <ke9v@att.net>  
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132838] Re: FT-817 Question  
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.4.44.0208200952430.2522-1000000@Daisy.dog>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

My hearing is poor compared to years ago, but I at least hear no relay noise on CW. But there are a lot of relays in this rig.

On Tue, 20 Aug 2002, Jeff Davis wrote:

> Can some FT-817 owner tell me about the rigs QSK?  
>  
> Does it have the typical Yaesu clackety-clack relays?  
>  
>

--

72, Karl K5DI

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| | _ _ | | | . ' | | | _ | | > <  
|_ _ _ |_ _ || | \ | \ _ _ _ / / _ \ \
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Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:59:37 -0500  
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>  
To: n1eu@yahoo.com  
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132839] Re: Audio Limiter  
Message-ID: <3D626769.46B1229C@att.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Barry, back in the 40's and 50's "noise limiters" (as compared to present-day noise "blankers") were a popular topic in the ham literature. Check some of the old QST and CQ issues from that era. Old handbooks might also feature construction/design articles. The circuits were simple audio peak limiters.

A common tactic in those days was to place back-to-back parallel diodes across an appropriate signal point in the receiver and thus limit the signal to the voltage level imposed by diode conduction. The venerable 1N34 was commonly used for this purpose.

Frequently, such a diode pair across the headphone terminals was adequate. A major advantage of such a simple approach, of course, is the almost instant "attack" and "release" for signal/noise peaks.

I recall that my National HRO-5TA1 in 1947 (!) had the revolutionary new Noise Limiter circuit. It consisted of a 6H6 dual-diode tube with a pot to set a threshold bias. Very effective on ignition noise and the like and maintained a maximum signal level to the audio output.

73/72/00, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas  
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe  
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!  
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735  
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Barry N1EU wrote:



>  
> I've lost the link to a Web site I ran across recently  
> that had vacuum tube and solid state circuits for an  
> audio limiter to use in lieu of AGC. I'd appreciate  
> info on the Web address for the site as well as any  
> other suggestions on effective circuits with very fast  
> response (i.e., minimal popping) and effective  
> limiting without much distortion.  
>  
> Thanks & 73,  
> Barry N1EU

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 12:00:03 -0400  
From: Luke Stras <stras@ecf.toronto.edu>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132840] Re: Crystal manufacturer recommendation?  
Message-ID: <20020820120003.C12327@arrow.utias.utoronto.ca>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Disposition: inline

On Tue, Aug 20, 2002 at 09:13:45AM -0600, markb@abq.com wrote:

> > I am currently looking for recommendations for a custom crystal manufacturer.  
> > Does anyone have any favourite crystal houses?  
> > What kind of pricetag can I expect?

> Depends a \*lot\* on quantity. Thousands aren't very many. Single lot  
> versus recurring quantities make a difference too.

Right, I guess I should have been more specific. I only need a few -- perhaps 10  
or 20 at most.

> We spec ICM as they were the only ones that could hold the tolerances

This seems to be coming up a lot... I shall have to check them out.

> To do what? If you need a crystal in hand you can call ICM and have  
> one in 24 hours if you're willing to pay for it. If you're looking for  
> production lot quantities I don't think you'll get 24 hours, I would  
> guess turn time would be negotiable, quicker = \$.

Right. We don't need \*terribly\* fast turn-around -- I can live with a few (say,  
<3) weeks or so.

Thanks for your help. I'll check out ICM.

--

Luke Stras <stras@utias.toronto.edu>

"The meek can have the Earth; the rest of us have other plans"

--Henry Spencer

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 11:03:12 -0500  
From: "Tim, N9PUZ" <n9puz@arrl.net>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132841] Re: Case for the Rock Mite  
Message-ID: <200208201603.LAA15140@gallium.eosinc.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

On Tue, 20 Aug 2002 11:52:54 -0400, Steven Weber wrote:

>  
>Humm, I have a couple of small slabs of white Vermont Marble=  
here. Now if  
>we could cut off a piece and chip out a hole in the=  
middle....man, that  
>sounds like way too much work! But it would be neat ;-)  
>

Would make a nice solid base for your key or paddles too!

Tim N9PUZ

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 12:07:10 -0400  
From: W2AGN <w2agn@w2agn.net>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132842] Re: RF Gain Conrol  
Message-ID: <3D6230EE.29718.4682871@localhost>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT  
Content-description: Mail message body

On 20 Aug 2002 at 9:34, Karl F. Larsen wrote:

> I was getting ready to chase a Fox and looked at the S-meter and  
> is said S-9 without any signal! And my ears were getting a beating. So  
> then I recalled why they put the RF Gain control on all quality

> receivers. I turned mine down until the noise was just there and the  
> S-meter had stopped working. Now it was quiet but when I tuned over  
> stations they popped up over the noise, and the nice 500 Hz filter  
> started working again!

Gee, funny thing about that! 40-50 years ago, that's the way we were taught to  
tune CW (and SSB). AF Gain up, use minimum RF gain needed. Of course that was  
before  
product detectors, etc.

Still works today, although more needed with a relatively poor receiver. For  
example, a MUST with the SG-2020 or the FT-817. With the K2, you'll never need to  
do it. A lot  
depends on the quality of the detector, mixer, and filters.

I still use an old NC-101X, HQ-129X, etc. For those, the old RF gain is a must.

--

/ \ / \ / \ / \ / \ John L. Sielke  
( W )( 2 )( A )( G )( N ) <http://www.w2agn.net>  
 \\_ / \\_ / \\_ / \\_ / \\_ / QRPARCI, NJQRP, ARQrp, GQRP, RSGB  
Ex- K3HLU, W7JEF, W4MPC, N4JS

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:09:21 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Bill ROWLETT <kc4atu@yahoo.com>  
To: ww3o@cs.com, Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132843] Re: QRP DXCC Advice?  
Message-ID: <20020820160921.39024.qmail@web14203.mail.yahoo.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Turn the radio on and the computer off.

Set a goal of making one DX contact a day.

Sounds simple and it works. Have about 120 worked in  
the past 18 months, all on SSB. I QSL to either  
managers or by the bureau, so the cards will take some  
time to come in.

Turn the radio on.

73, Bill kc4atu

-----  
Do You Yahoo!?  
HotJobs - Search Thousands of New Jobs  
<http://www.hotjobs.com>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 12:10:09 -0400  
From: "Ronald A Pfeiffer" <Ronald\_A\_Pfeiffer@raytheon.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Cc: neqrp@jonal.net  
Subject: [132844] Tonight, Tuesday the NEQRP SSB NET returns on 7.286Mhz +- 5Khz  
at 7:30PM  
EDST  
Message-ID: <OFFD39D5AD.5ADFEED2-0N85256C07.00477063@and.us.ray.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Well the band was full last week plus noise so I will be at:

07:30PM EDST 7.286Mhz +-5Khz and if not successfull to get net together  
try

07:40PM EDST 7.240Mhz +-5Khz

Ron - N1ZSW

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 12:05:00 -0700  
From: "Dave Benson" <nn1g@earthlink.net>  
To: <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132845] QRP Forum- this weekend  
Message-ID: <000a01c2487c\$b9368de0\$a81a3841@pavilion>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

gang-

This is just a reminder that there'll be a QRP forum at the Boxboro ARRL

convention (Boxborough, MA) this Saturday, Aug. 24th from 1-3 PM.

This'll be an informal affair. I'll plan to resurrect my antenna talk from last March's Atlanticon. Hopefully folks will be bringing homebrew gear for show-and-tell. There's nothing like sharing news of your most recent projects to evoke lively discussion! If there's a topic you'd like to talk about, by all means let me know.

I'll also have the full-up DSW-II available for show-and-tell and could probably be persuaded to talk about it.. I am not opening the sales window for the DSW-II just yet, but neither would I discourage 'on-the-spot' orders.

Oh yeah, and I'll have a few of the Rock-Mite-20s there as well. I had mine on the air on Sunday, and Kelly- WB0WQS, earned 'bragging rights' to post it here on QRP-L. I wound up making 4 contacts with it, all of them 2-way QRP- an auspicious beginning!

I have only 10 R-M boards in stock right now (more due here within a week). If you'd like to be one of the first to get one of the RM-20s, you need to be there. When more boards arrive, I'll post a follow-up message and update my website to reflect general availability of the RM-20.

Hope to see you there, 73- Dave

\*\*\*\*\*  
Dave Benson, K1SWL  
dave@smallwonderlabs.com  
<http://smallwonderlabs.com>  
Phone/fax 860-537-8031  
\*\*\*\*\*

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 11:10:49 -0500  
From: Karl Kanalz <kkanalz@gcecis.com>  
To: "'kd1jv@moose.ncia.net'" <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>,  
Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132846] RE: A Genuine Rock Case for the Rock Mite  
Message-ID: <01C2483B.035B9880@KKANALZ>

I'll bet, Steve, that if you could clamp up all four sides of a small slab

of Vermont marble, you could have a machine shop use their vertical mill to mill out a nice cavity to fit your Rock-Mite! Some right-angle aluminum (or other) plates at each end could be mounted to hold the pots and r.f. connector.

Good thought!

Karl K - W8TIF  
McKinney, Texas

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven Weber [SMTP:kd1jv@moose.ncia.net]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2002 10:53 AM  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion  
Subject: Re: Case for the Rock Mite

>All Rock Mites do not have to look the same.

Humm, I have a couple of small slabs of white Vermont Marble here. Now if we could cut off a piece and chip out a hole in the middle....man, that sounds like way too much work! But it would be neat ;-)

72,  
Steve, KD1JV  
"Melt Solder"  
White Mountains of New Hampshire  
<http://www.qsl.net/kd1jv/>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 12:23:10 EDT  
From: David Clemons <dave@egh.com>  
To: YCCC@YCCC.ORG, QRP-L@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132847] Boxboro: FS: Index Labs QRP Plus  
Message-ID: <00A12BCC.CF4B274E.55@egh.com>

I have an Index Labs QRP Plus with the last cpu upgrade offered by Index Labs before they sold their company. Offhand I cannot remember the serial number, but I believe it was 1300+. The unit also comes with a microphone and manual, no power supply. Both the radio and I are nonsmokers!

I will bring it to Boxboro on Saturday if anyone is interested.

I didn't listen long enough on 17 meters. I do copy VR2B in Hong Kong but not real strong!

--

72, Karl K5DI

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| | _ | | | . ' | | | _ | | > * <  
| _ _ | _ | | _ | \ _ | \ _ _ _ / / _ / \ _
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Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:35:39 -0700  
From: Elliott Lawrence <edl@pacbell.net>  
To: Low Power/QRP Reflector <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132850] DXCC Advise  
Message-ID: <3D626FDB.7A11DF8D@pacbell.net>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

I agree with the old fashion way of working DX. LISTEN. LISTEN. LISTEN. But it doesn't hurt to know what is going on at different locations in the world.

Try: <http://oh2aq.kolumbus.com/dxs/>

for worldwide DX spots.

72  
Elliott WA6TLA

Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 13:20:56 -0400  
From: "Hare,Ed, W1RFI" <w1rfi@arrl.org>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132851] RE: DXCC Advise  
Message-ID: <721D3436A7C2B344A301FD4A413C71A9161906@kosh.ARRLHQ.ORG>  
content-class: urn:content-classes:message  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

And, just up on the ARRL Web site:



<http://www.arrl.org/news/features/2002/08/20/1/?nc=3D1>

73,=20

Ed Hare, W1RFI

ARRL Lab

225 Main St

Newington, CT 06111

Tel: 860-594-0318

Internet: [w1rfi@arrl.org](mailto:w1rfi@arrl.org)

Web: <http://www.arrl.org/tis>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Elliott Lawrence [<mailto:edl@pacbell.net>]

> Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2002 12:36 PM

> To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion

> Subject: DXCC Advise

>=20

>=20

> I agree with the old fashion way of working DX. LISTEN.=20

> LISTEN. LISTEN.

> But it doesn't hurt to know what is going on at different locations in  
> the world.

>=20

> Try: <http://oh2aq.kolumbus.com/dxs/>

>=20

> for worldwide DX spots.

>=20

> 72

> Elliott WA6TLA

>=20

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 11:27:02 -0700 (MST)

From: Chris Trask <[ctrask@primenet.com](mailto:ctrask@primenet.com)>

To: "Karl F. Larsen" <[k5di@zianet.com](mailto:k5di@zianet.com)>

Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <[qrp-1@lehigh.edu](mailto:qrp-1@lehigh.edu)>

Subject: [132852] Re: RF Gain Conrol

Message-ID: <[Pine.BSI.3.96.1020820112250.19005A-100000@usr02.primenet.com](mailto:Pine.BSI.3.96.1020820112250.19005A-100000@usr02.primenet.com)>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

The problem that I have encountered in both professional radio design and my own work is that just about any form of variable gain, from PIN diodes to differential amplifiers, creates a great deal of distortion due to the fact that the varable gain stage cannot be made as a closed loop for linearization. Having a switch selected bank of resistive



Date: Sat, 20 Aug 2005 13:29:53 -0400  
From: "Thomas Tate" <t.r.tate@worldnet.att.net>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>,  
<dhauff@digitalputty.com>  
Subject: [132854] Re: Components at Radio Shack??  
Message-ID: <043901c5a5ac\$cb5488c0\$e624ee41@r.tate>

MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Doug,  
I was told by the local manager here in West Virginia that Radio Shack is just reorganizing things. His store was becoming a sort of stocking location for other stores. They would be reducing stock and then get from him on request.  
In fact since that time his store has really increased inventory. Still doesn't have everything but it has helped me a lot.  
Guess the trick is to find out which store in your area will be the "stocking location" and shop there.  
GL  
Tom WA7NPX

----- Original Message -----  
From: "Doug Hauff" <dhauff@digitalputty.com>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Sent: Saturday, August 17, 2002 4:04 PM  
Subject: Components at Radio Shack??

>  
>  
> > I noticed someone lately mentioned something about RS discontinuing  
> > components....is this true?  
> >  
> > I went down to the local Rat Shack to pick up the off-board stuff for  
the  
> > MityBox and they did not have the pushbutton switch or the pot in fact  
> their  
> > component selection was pitifull...So I'm gonna set up the holes for the  
> > stuff I already have from Mouser...  
> >  
> > TNX,  
> >  
> > Doug Hauff KE6RIE  
> >  
>  
>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 09:39:33 -0800  
From: Jim Larsen - AL7FS <AL7FS@arrl.net>

To: "qrp-1@lehigh.edu" <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>,  
QRP Canada <qrp-canada@neale.gpfn.sk.ca>  
Subject: [132855] Pacificon Pictures - a small update + a call for other updates  
Message-ID: <3D627ED5.C08C3A52@ARRL.NET>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Greetings from Alaska,

Dad and daughter have been identified! The webpage is updated and now we know that Dad and daughter is KF6QNC, Kurt and his daughter, Kylee (the small update. :-)

If any of you see a picture you think would benefit from better identification, please ID the .jpg (e.g., PA200130.JPG was Dad and daughter) and give me the needed title info. For example, if you see yourself or a friend in a picture and would like me to update the title for that .jpg, just let me know. Even large lists of updates are welcome.

Pictures are on <http://www.qsl.net/al7fs/PacificonPics2001.html>  
Home page is <http://www.qsl.net/al7fs>

Thanks.

73, Jim, AL7FS

BTW, I got on 40 meters last night and worked two stations with my lousy trap inverted V for 80-40. I worked K7FD and K7MW (might have that a bit wrong as log is in other room). Both were 2xQRP and John was running his NorCal 40A at 1.7 watts. Neat! ~jim

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 12:30:26 -0500  
From: Karl Kanalz <kkanalz@gceecisp.com>  
To: "'edl@pacbell.net'" <edl@pacbell.net>,  
Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132856] RE: DXCC Advice (correctly spelled)  
Message-ID: <01C24846.B40C22C0@KKKANALZ>

Long ago, a wise sage said that the secret of being a good "DX Operator" was to have at least a ten-to-one ration between listening and transmitting (that is, listen ten times more than you transmit).

Karl K - W8TIF

McKinney, Texas

-----Original Message-----

From: Elliott Lawrence [SMTP:edl@pacbell.net]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2002 11:36 AM  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion  
Subject: DXCC Advise

I agree with the old fashion way of working DX. LISTEN. LISTEN. LISTEN.  
But it doesn't hurt to know what is going on at different locations in  
the world.

Try: <http://oh2aq.kolumbus.com/dxs/>

for worldwide DX spots.

72  
Elliott WA6TLA

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:48:39 -0700  
From: "John McClain" <digi2@earthlink.net>  
To: "QRP-L" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132857] Nor'Easter pictures?  
Message-ID: <000701c24871\$d3a7f7a0\$6501a8c0@phoenix.speedchoice.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Has anyone published any pictures of the Nor'easter on the web?

John  
K7SVV  
K2 #2569  
SST 20

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 12:55:42 -0500  
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>  
To: myetsko@insydesw.com

Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132858] Re: qrp ssb what a surprise  
Message-ID: <3D62829E.AF7AFE2D@att.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Mike's last sentence is a valuable clue: first determine how the engine noise is getting into the radio. A filter on the power lead will have no effect if most or all the noise is being picked up by the antenna.

So, first step is to disconnect the coax from the set and see what noise remains. If the noise drops way down or vanishes, you know that your power connection is probably clean. You can experiment with filters with the antenna off and minimize that source.

If the antenna is picking up the noise, then that is an indication that the noise is being radiated from the engine compartment rather than being conducted through the power wiring. If this is the case, then ignition wires, plugs, bonding of the hood to the body, etc. all become tools that can contain the noise. Moving the antenna might help. No two cases are alike and it is a case of finding what works. One other situation is that other wires coming from the engine compartment into the car are radiating noise - this can be a very tough one to find and cure.

But the basic test of determining "how" the noise is getting into the radio is the starting point . . .

73/72/00, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas  
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe  
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!  
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735  
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Mike Yetsko wrote:

> I'd get a cap AND a choke. RS used to sell (they may still) a filter  
> combo that looks like a transformer only with 2 leads and a cap that  
> works pretty good up to an amp. But don't be surprised if you find  
> that a lot of the sparkplug noise is radiated and the best filter in the  
> world is not going to help.  
>  
> Mike

-----

Date: Sat, 20 Aug 2005 14:04:11 -0400

From: "Thomas Tate" <t.r.tate@worldnet.att.net>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132859] Fw: Case for the Rock Mite  
Message-ID: <056c01c5a5b1\$9369b520\$e624ee41@r.tate>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
          charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

----- Original Message -----

From: "Thomas Tate" <t.r.tate@worldnet.att.net>  
To: <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>  
Sent: Saturday, August 20, 2005 2:00 PM  
Subject: Re: Case for the Rock Mite

> What a neat idea!  
> If you want a rock blasted with a hollow for your rockmite, try All  
American  
> Sandblasting. He already blasts call signs on address tiles. I think it  
> would be cool to have the hollow on top with call sign engraved above.  
> His web site isn't up yet but it will be <http://www.addresstile.com>  
> If you just can't wait you can call All American Sandblasting at  
> 602-254-2131 They do custom work too.

>  
> Tom WA7NPX

>  
>  
>  
>  
> ----- Original Message -----

> From: "Steven Weber" <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>  
> To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
> Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2002 11:52 AM  
> Subject: Re: Case for the Rock Mite

>  
>  
> > >All Rock Mites do not have to look the same.  
> >  
> > Humm, I have a couple of small slabs of white Vermont Marble here. Now  
if  
> > we could cut off a piece and chip out a hole in the middle....man, that  
> > sounds like way too much work! But it would be neat ;-)  
> >  
> >  
> >  
> >  
> > 72,



> > Steve, KD1JV  
> > "Melt Solder"  
> > White Mountains of New Hampshire  
> > <http://www.qsl.net/kd1jv/>  
>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 10:28:55 -0800  
From: Jim Larsen - AL7FS <AL7FS@arrl.net>  
To: "qrp-l@lehigh.edu" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132860] Re: ZM-2 Question on W5USJ alternate packaging  
Message-ID: <3D628A67.C574670B@ARRL.NET>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

[http://www.angelfire.com/tx4/netxqrpclub/projects/w5usj\\_zm2.jpg](http://www.angelfire.com/tx4/netxqrpclub/projects/w5usj_zm2.jpg)

<http://www.google.com/> A search on "w5usj zm" brought the site right up.

73, Jim  
Jim Larsen, AL7FS, Anchorage, Alaska  
(BP51cc) - 61.101 North, 149.824 West  
ex-WA0LPK AK-QRP#003 SOC#003 10-X-#12094  
mailto:al7fs@arrl.net - <http://www.qsl.net/al7fs/>

"wd7y@pyramid.net" wrote:

>  
> W5USJ had drawings to put the guts of the ZM2  
> into different box. Is there anybody out there who can  
> direct me to this info????

--

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 13:53:07 -0500  
From: Lew Paceley <lew@paceley.com>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Cc: lew@paceley.com, ww3o@cs.com  
Subject: [132861] Re: QRP DXCC Advice?  
Message-ID: <02b501c2487a\$d30f4b00\$6501a8c0@swbell.net>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=Windows-1252

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Hi Pete,

I was seriously bitten by the QRP DX bug about 7 months ago. I stumbled into the ARRL CW DX Test and worked about 50 countries/entities using a wire antenna thrown over roof at 25' and 5W. Needless to say, I was blown away. I'm now at 102 countries in the last 7 months but I don't chase QSL cards so I can't help you much there. I'll second the advice to work the contests!

The advice "listen, listen, listen" is also absolutely correct. The DX station has a lot better chance of hearing you if there's no pileup. And there's no pileup if you get to the DX station just as he/she begins operating and before the spot occurs. If there is a pileup you'll learn how the DX station likes to work the pileup so you can figure out the best way to get through. Always listen to see if the DX is running split.

However, I have found DX spots to be valuable in getting my country count up when I didn't have much time to troll the bands. Yes, there will be a pileup because of the spot but you still have a chance, especially if you've honed your skills in the fox hunts. I would estimate that I work through a pileup 60% - 70% of the time with a good DX operator who is S5 or better and the DX station is running split. When the station is weaker my chances go down, when the operator is less experienced my chances go down, and when the station is not running split my chances go down. Having said all that, you can't win if you don't play, so try anyway if you have the time. Here's the URL for a utility I use called DX Monitor that provides a lot of spotting info from the internet:

<http://www.benlo.com/dxmon.html>

You can find spots other places on the internet including [www.eham.net](http://www.eham.net), although eham now appears to require a contribution to activate the automatic page refreshes with the updated spots (and filters for the bands you want to operate).

I would also advise you to try multiple modes. I've gotten a few new countries on QRP SSB and QRP PSK31. My first QRP PSK31 contact was with ZD8JA on Ascension Island. I haven't made any RTTY contacts yet but I plan to as soon as I get a chance to putz with the software.

It is really helpful to have a computer log that quickly tells you what country a DX station is located in based on the callsign. A single letter or number difference can be the difference between logging a new country or not. As an example, EA3, EA6, and EA8, and EA9 all count as different DXCC entities.

As another email recommended, it is critically important that you set country goals vs. time for yourself. The goals will help keep your motivation up to spend the operating time hunting for that elusive next DXCC entity. I can't relate to you how hard I looked for that 100th country :-). Use your computerized log to analyze your progress. If you're not getting the results you hoped for maybe it's time to try changing your bands, modes, operating time, antennas, etc.

The bottom line is that you can't get new countries if you don't get on and put in the time. Get on and go for it while the sunspots are still cooking! GL es

72/73,  
\*Lew\*  
N5ZE

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 11:58:41 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Wayne AA5JJ <aa5jj@yahoo.com>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132862] Code Kits  
Message-ID: <20020820185841.48884.qmail@web10503.mail.yahoo.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Hello we are starting up a new club and I have been asked to find a small kit for the new incoming Hams to build and I am looking for a simple code oscillator kit and a cheap straight key to get them started or right with code, kill two birds with one stone hihi.

thanks for replies  
Wayne AA5JJ.....God bless

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Do You Yahoo!?  
HotJobs - Search Thousands of New Jobs  
<http://www.hotjobs.com>  
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Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 12:09:39 -0700

From: "Doug Hauff" <dhauff@digitalputty.com>  
To: <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132863] MityBox update  
Message-ID: <00b301c2487d\$39725020\$33393442@fix.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Well gang i been kind 'o busy, but I finally got the MityBox CAD work finished & tool path generated, now I just have to beat it into a machine program & run a proto, maybe tonite...Next week I'll have some free spindles & can run the first batch. it will go quickly once the design is checked & program proofed, parts ought to be at the anodizer by the end of next week. I'll get a pic on my page [www.americanmorse.com](http://www.americanmorse.com) as soon as I have a proto run.

72, Doug KE6RIE

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 14:36:01 -0500  
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>  
To: k5di@zianet.com  
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132864] Re: RF Gain Control  
Message-ID: <3D629A21.6460646A@att.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Reducing the r-f gain on a "modern" receiver - as compared with the 40's models I started on - can be a mixed bag. That is NOT the situation with older generations of receivers which almost always had one if not two r-f amplifier stages that were under AGC control - only we called it ALC in those days! - and whose gain was set by the r-f gain control, aptly named.

In those days, cranking back on the r-f gain had a major effect on operation and was the main control, after tuning, for the CW operator since there were no AGC(ALC) circuits for CW in those days. Reducing r-f gain with the AGC turned off was the only way to prevent overloading the mixers . . . so CW operation occasionally involved one hand on the r-f gain knob in times of major QSB.

Today with product detectors, comparatively sturdy front ends, good filters, etc. lowering the r-f gain (actually i-f gain on most receivers) merely raises the signal-level threshold above which signals will be heard.

This results from reducing the sensitivity of the receiver which can be seen by observing the S-meter.

If turning down the r-f gain causes the S meter to read S9, then no signal less than S9 will likely be heard. The net effect is to produce a form of r-f "squelch" in which a signal threshold is set (indicated by the S meter reading). All signals/noise beneath that threshold remain unheard, although they are still present and capable of causing overload and other problems if large enough.

Reducing r-f gain does nothing to change the basic S/N at the antenna terminals, within the signal passband, and unless the signal + noise is overloading the receiver and driving it non-linear in one or more stages, then reducing r-f gain may not accomplish much at all.

What rf/lf gain reduction \*does\* do is greatly improve the audible S/N so that the operator is less distracted by the noise and can perhaps more easily identify a weak signal even though it has not really been gained up with respect to the accompanying noise.

As long as the receiver is operating in a linear mode, decreasing the bandwidth before AGC should be more effective in improving S/N since done properly it does nothing to decrease the signal power and everything to reduce noise power. Again, the most that can be done, short of sophisticated DSP techniques that capitalize on statistical differences between signal and noise, is to retain the S/N within the signal bandwidth at the antenna terminals. As pointed out in Radio Frequency

I never touch the r-f gain control on the IC-756 PRO or the IC-765 or the Kachina 505DSP since all three radios have excellent AGC systems and decent front ends that are not prone to overload. Thus, there is nothing to be gained other than "ear comfort" by reducing r-f gain.

Note that as long as a receiver is operating linearly, filters cannot be swamped or overloaded such that they no longer function as filters. If turning off a preamp reduces the noise level by more than the gain of the preamp, that is a fairly certain indication of overload. Again, this is strongly dependent upon the design and implementation of the receiver. Those with significant "filter blowby" can exhibit strange characteristics in the presence of high noise levels.

Interestingly, Karl notes that his S-meter "stops working" when he reduces the r-f gain. On my radios, reducing the r-f gain causes the S meter to read upscale proportional to the r-f gain setting, and only those signals exceeding that relative signal level are heard and cause the meter to read further upward.

Another point re his TS-50 receiver without an r-f gain control. While the

effects may appear similar, inserting attenuation and reducing rf/lf gain produce different effects. Attenuation is usually inserted very close to the antenna terminals so that it functions to reduce both signal and noise before they reach the first mixer stages where the front-end overload performance begins to be determined.

On the other hand, reducing the r-f gain - again this is actually i-f gain since few modern radios have r-f amplifiers other than switchable preamps without any manual gain control - lowers signal and noise levels in the i-f section after the mixer(s) and after any overload damage has already been done. If signal or noise overload is suspected, insert attenuation first as it will be the more effective of the two measures.

And keep in mind that S meters do not measure anything at the front end of the receiver - they are somewhere in the IF circuitry and usually measure some aspect of AGC voltage. We interpret a signal level meter reading compared to a no-signal noise level meter reading as being at the antenna terminals, but this is not the case. The TenTec RX340 commercial/military receiver does, in fact, read antenna terminal signal and noise levels, but such is a rarity on the amateur market.

The ultimate in ear comfort is to use audio squelch, if the radio provides it. That has the advantage of not reducing the sensitivity of the receiver such that even weak stations can "break the squelch" if they produce audio sufficiently higher in level than that of the noise which remains beneath the squelch threshold. But since signal and noise levels are usually continually changing (QSB) at HF, there is usually a need to "ride" the squelch level control to keep just above the noise level.

Don't misunderstand what I am saying here: there is nothing "wrong" with reducing r-f gain if it makes your receiver operation more pleasant or effective. I am merely reviewing the situation with our modern receiver architectures wherein reduced rf/lf gain seldom provides much if any improvement of signal detection in noise. In the case of a relatively noisy receiver, it could actually decrease weak-signal detection capability by placing the incoming signal near the receiver internal noise floor. This is a highly unlikely occurrence on HF, however, where external noise prevails.

Keep in mind that a lot of this depends upon the characteristics of the signal and accompanying noise, the receiver itself and the desires and goals of the operator. Do what works best for you with your radio. But don't be surprised if there really isn't much difference in what you can copy (not what you hear) when you crank back on the r-f gain knob.

73/72/00, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas  
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe  
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!  
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735

Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

"Karl F. Larsen" wrote:

>  
> While the bands were quiet and signals loud during the sunspot  
> maximum, you didn't need to do anything, the signal was easy to copy.  
> But things are changing and the bands are getting noisy again.  
>  
> I was getting ready to chase a Fox and looked at the S-meter and  
> is said S-9 without any signal! And my ears were getting a beating. So  
> then I recalled why they put the RF Gain control on all quality  
> receivers. I turned mine down until the noise was just there and the  
> S-meter had stopped working. Now it was quiet but when I tuned over  
> stations they popped up over the noise, and the nice 500 Hz filter  
> started working again!  
>  
> Consider the problem a filter has when you have lots of wide  
> band noise at it's input. The noise level can be so high that the  
> filter's bandpass rejection capability is used up on the noise alone.  
> Then a strong signal 1000 Hz away comes in strong because the filter is  
> swamped by noise. It helps to turn off any pre-amp in use.  
>  
> My Kenwood TS-50 has no RF Gain control. Instead it has several  
> attenuators you can insert at the input to the receiver. This works ok  
> too but you can't set an exact best attenuation like you can with a RF  
> Gain knob.

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 12:53:36 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Rob Ellis <ac6wq@yahoo.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132865] Wanted- Whiterock MK33 or equivalent  
Message-ID: <20020820195336.71221.qmail@web20006.mail.yahoo.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Hi all, I'm looking for a small single lever paddle  
like the Whiterock MK 33 or any other type of small  
paddle. Let me know offline what you have.....Rob

-----  
Do You Yahoo!?  
HotJobs - Search Thousands of New Jobs  
<http://www.hotjobs.com>  
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Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 14:57:40 -0500  
From: David Gauding <david.gauding@bbs.galilei.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132866] Re: A learning experience: interesting results from experiments with a portable vertical  
Message-ID: <5.1.1.6.0.20020820091813.00a22c80@bbs.galilei.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Lenny,

What a fine report - very interesting and informative and thanks very much for posting it. Nothing like reading real ham radio material on QRP-L. <g>

I had similar experiences with the 14' Panfish Pole from Cabelas when adapting it for a multi-band portable vertical antenna. Mine was also a process of discovery though decidedly unscientific. I finally laid the pole to rest for the intended application and moved on. That was with regret because it is such a convenient item for field use. So if you will permit me, here is a rambling description of my project.

Getting started, I asked a machinist friend to turn a two-part brass coupler to go between the pole and base mount. It fit into the butt section of what I mistakenly assumed was a mostly "fiberglass" pole, like the SD-20/Black Widow, etc. I mean just how many expensive graphite fibers can manufacturers afford to put in such a cheap fishing product to give it strength? Apparently, quite a few as I learned later! <g> The other end of the coupler fitted into a base mount fabricated from solid fiberglass rod and tubing.

Anyway, between the pole and the push-in base mount there is a feedpoint disk fabricated from double-sided pcb. That holds a single-hole BNC connector and serves as a bus for a set of nine 8th-wave St. Louis Radials cut for 40M. This base mount is a beefed-up adaptation of one used by the older St. Louis Pocket Vertical.

I homebrewed a new lightweight St. Louis Coil on a 1.25" form to cover 10-40M and added upper and lower radiator wires using doubled-conductors of insulated ribbon cable. Everything was ready to go at that point.

I soon discovered that getting the antenna to load consistently on any band (but mostly 20-30-40M) was a problem. My tap settings were way off from where they were calculated to be. In addition, returning to the same tap settings on the air-wound coil (after re-positioning the vertical) ranged from unpredictable to impossible.

I started to suspect graphite was causing the problem but wasn't really



sure at that point if it was the true culprit. A few weeks earlier, I listened to a brief description on cable about graphite-based bombs dropped during Desert Storm to short-out power grids! Since "100% Graphite" is printed on the side of the pole's base section that was a clue! <g>

Starting with simpler things, I swapped out the feedline to see if that was a culprit. I put a meter on the upper and lower radiator assemblies to see if they were concealing an intermittent. Ditto for the BNC connector, the soldered joints in the antenna coil and all the alligator clips. Swapped out the SWR bridge and eventually the rig.

After more enlightened sleuthing, my friend kindly replaced the original brass coupler with an identical delrin coupler to insulate the graphite impregnated pole from the feedpoint disk. Then, I added a monofilament tie to the wire loop at the tip of the rod to isolate the upper radiator. None of these changes brought much improvement. If anything, loading the antenna continued to be a hit & miss process. I was working stations but had no confidence in the effectiveness of the design.

Finally, I insulated the upper and lower supporting wires for the loading coil from the pole by adding turned delrin sleeves. Not because the rod's clear coating was worn away or cracked but because the bare wire support was resting on the uncoated end of one of the rod sections. This changed the location of tap points once again and returning to a resonant point continued to be very erratic.

Going key-down with the antenna produced an curious effect. The output cycled rhythmically between the desired power setting and maybe 10% below the setting. This condition occurred with the station supply, but I don't remember today if it took place on batteries too. Obviously, something was happening right under my nose that wasn't quite right. Placing test leads along the pole in every possible location and checking for continuity disclosed nothing unusual, or at least enough of a change to register on a meter.

Erratic operation is not something that a portable op wants to deal with in the field each time the antenna is installed in a new location. At that point I had exhausted my options (and what was left of my patience) and set the project aside.

In my opinion, the proximity of the fully-insulated radiator assembly to the graphite fibers makes the rod impractical as an antenna support for my particular multi-band portable vertical project.

I am also assuming that the fibers are in contact each other inside the fiberglass compound. If the rod is disassembled for inspection, note the butt ends of each section are not clear-coated. Assuming the graphite fibers actually conduct they offer a excellent opportunity for continuity along the entire rod, but to what degree?

How this situation affects RF and the performance potential of the antenna is beyond me but is certainly cause for suspicion. Perhaps KK6MC/5, "Dr. Megacycle" will see fit to comment on the effect of the graphite content and if it has significant impact on radiating characteristics.

Thanks to the turned delrin insulators, the antenna coil returns to exactly the same location on the pole when re-installed, though the upper and lower radiator wires do not. These are installed with several turns to keep them close to the pole and in position. The positions are not the same every time. This inconsistency could be changing the loading characteristics somewhat but I can't imagine the impact is significant in this application.

The Cabelas product may be quite suitable for the resonant mono-band radiator which you have already described, Lenny. I will dust off my rod later this week and try your solution. I'm also guessing such a vertical will be tunable remotely anywhere between 10-20M, but we shall have to wait and see.

Reporting that the Cabelas pole makes a very serviceable support for a lightweight NorCal Doublet or a St. Louis Doublet. I add up to five feet of fiberglass tubing (five 15.5" sections including ferrules) above the base mount which gets the rod tip close to 20'. The rod is amazingly light and strong and the complete portable assembly usually doesn't require guying.

One thing! The handsome clear-coat finish on the Cabelas pole is pretty brittle on my example. When it cracks, chips or wears-down the graphite fibers are exposed. This is more obvious with the smaller diameter sections, especially closer to the tip. I first noticed this when the fishing swivel termination for the upper radiator (on a monofilament loop) was touching the pole intermittently during a windy afternoon. It caused the SWR to swing in concert with the gusts.

After my "St. Louis Vacation Vertical" project was scrapped, I adapted the antenna coil so it could be fitted to the St. Louis Vest Pocket Vertical. That 10-20M project can now cover 10-40M using the existing 11' radiator support. While disappointed that the slightly taller Cabelas pole is not usable for a new portable vertical antenna, I'm generally pleased with the way things are turning out. The 14" x 2.5" dia. fiberglass tube set is compact, installs quickly and does not damage easily.

The follow-on SLVPV article should be ready for publication in the fall. In the interim, besides doing test logs to present to the St. Louis QRP Society, the base-mount will be re-designed so it can be hand-carried aboard aircraft in luggage. I have my doubts about this effort but will try anyway! The original sub-assembly featuring a 5" sharpened spike is rightfully viewed as a weapon since 9/11. At the same time, the project itself has to be repeatable by anyone at home with simple hand tools. The

latter requirement can be a real head-scratcher, at times.

The tapped air-wound St. Louis Coil is now 3.25" diameter, like the original coil designed by W0NVM. But, it uses #16 tinned bus wire to keep overhead weight down and the grommet edging spacers are about one-third the size/weight of the originals. When KI6DS sent the miniature grommets along earlier this year, I turned up my nose at them. But, after a late-night revelation from above - all is well!

The larger diameter coil will probably raise the "Q" a bit. Actually, I prefer the smaller diameter coil for its added rigidity and strength in portable applications in spite of an obscene number of turns. Unfortunately, the tap wire ends up being much too long and unwieldy for complete 10-40M coverage with the taller coil. Daisy-chaining taps is okay but the things tend to get lost in the field at the most inopportune times.

Thanks again, Lenny. Your detailed and first hand report is a great read - real ham radio. Hoping the trip to Aruba is a an enjoyable one and condx return to normal by then. Will be listening for you on 20CW and I'm sure a lot of other folks on QRP-L will be as well.

Regards,

de Dave, NF0R      nf0r@slacc.com

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 16:07:33 -0700  
From: "Dave Benson" <nn1g@earthlink.net>  
To: <t.r.tate@worldnet.att.net>,  
      "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132867] Re: Case for the Rock Mite  
Message-ID: <000401c2489e\$5f2ccf40\$a357d03f@pavilion>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
      charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Tom-

Or soapstone- the stuff is soft enough that it's used by sculptors and

carvers- I imagine it's machineable. It's used commercially in woodstoves and countertops, among other things. An enclosure made of it is sure not going to win any Spartan Sprints, but on the other hand, it'll make a great handwarmer/ paperweight.

It didn't take long to come up with a small-quantity source:  
www.chrisrocks.com disclaimer: no commercial interest, etc.

73- Dave Benson, K1SWL

-  
----- Original Message -----  
From: "Thomas Tate" <t.r.tate@worldnet.att.net>  
To: <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>  
Sent: Saturday, August 20, 2005 2:00 PM  
Subject: Re: Case for the Rock Mite

> What a neat idea!  
> If you want a rock blasted with a hollow for your rockmite, try All American  
> Sandblasting. He already blasts call signs on address tiles. I think it  
> would be cool to have the hollow on top with call sign engraved above.  
.....<<

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 16:32:58 -0400  
From: Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132868] NorCal Nor'Easter Pictures  
Message-ID: <3.0.6.32.20020820163258.007be100@mailhost.ncia.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Hi Gang,

I put a scan of the top and bottom sides of the Nor'Easter SWBC Rx up on my web page. Scroll down till you see 'em. Note, this is one of the prototypes, the actual kit will be silk screen and soldermasked.

<http://www.qsl.net/kd1jv>  
72,  
Steve, KD1JV  
"Melt Solder"  
White Mountains of New Hampshire  
<http://www.qsl.net/kd1jv/>

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 13:20:40 -0700  
From: "Tracy Markham" <tracy@bytemark.com>  
To: "QRP-L" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132869] RE: qrp ssb what a surprise  
Message-ID: <GNEOLGDJDPEALHJMKLCIEIKCJAA.tracy@bytemark.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
          charset="Windows-1252"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

It just dawned on me that most major auto manufacturers have studied this very problem. GM and (Ford, I think?) show up at Dayton and other major shows to talk about this.

Most auto manufacturers have data on each vehicle and where the trouble spots are. They get a lot of complaints when a particular model is 'noisy.'

They may have a suggestion for cure on their web site, and most likely will respond positively to a written letter sent snail style.

Tracy N4LGH

Mike's last sentence is a valuable clue: first determine how the engine noise is getting into the radio. A filter on the power lead will have no effect if most or all the noise is being picked up by the antenna.

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 21:03:02 GMT  
From: hamjoel@juno.com  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132870] DXCC ADVISE  
Message-ID: <20020820.140326.5840.141263@webmail4.wlv.unttd.com>

FIRST OFF don't sweat the spealing....  
listen on the low end of the bands ur allowed

just leave the radio on and lisen, lisen

take advantage of contests

listen at club meetings, good info roaming round

do it wid the best antenna u can muster...

even a non turnable directional antenna...

don't be afraid of using morn' a watt or two now and than...  
less 'course u bee doing this at a set power level....

listen lissen lissen.... antenna antenna antenna...

gud luck  
ke1la jeol  
in maine  
looking for his spealling book...

KE1LA JOEL  
IN MAINE  
FREEZIN

-----  
GET INTERNET ACCESS FROM JUNO!

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<http://dl.www.juno.com/get/web/>.

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 14:22:20 -0700  
From: "Doug Hauff" <dhauff@digitalputty.com>  
To: <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [132871] MityBix info reiterated  
Message-ID: <00f601c2488f\$d0b8f260\$33393442@fix.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
          charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Dimensions 3.5x2.22x.940", CNC Hogout(carved from"billet"), 6061-T651  
Alumimum(sic)(Aircraft Grade), Type-II Anodized, "Teal-Blue" in color  
(Beautiful, Hard-As-S---), All holes drilled & tapped, hardware inc.,  
Totally designed around Dave Benson's Rock Mite board. Keyline & RFG pot  
mounting interchangeable Front/Rear, Off-board parts at Radio Shack.  
Probably room for Steve Weber's audio board. No engraving. No room for  
batteries. Pics on my page [www.americanmorse.com](http://www.americanmorse.com) soon as i get 'em.

\$23 ppd, CA add tax...

Status: Ready to Prototype, Production next week, 1 week turnaround for

anodizing. Right now I'm assembling 'Paddles!

Doug Hauff KE6RIE  
American Morse Equipment & San Luis Machine  
200 Suburban Road #F-2  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

-----  
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 18:11:33 -0400  
From: "Charles Mabbott" <aa8vs@msn.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [132872] n QRP: Question Icom 706  
Message-ID: <F26Hkatd4gmSknvh7wF000007b6@hotmail.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

I am inquiring for a fellow ham, I understand the 706 has a hum [earlier models] on 2 meters when using the PL tone. Does anyone know of mods, fixes, or other references on this? Thanks in advance!  
73 oo

Chuck  
AA8VS

=====  
"War is no pastime, it is no mere joy in  
daring and winning, no place for  
irresponsible enthusiasts. It is a  
serious means to a serious end."  
- Carl von Clausewitz

-----  
Chat with friends online, try MSN Messenger: <http://messenger.msn.com>

-----  
End of QRP-L Digest 2653  
\*\*\*\*\*  
-----